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# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 22.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

ONE PENNY.

## FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR DUDLEY.

A FEARFUL boiler explosion occurred at about six o'clock on Thursday morning week, at the Corby's Hall, Mallett-le Iron-works (Messrs. Blackwell and Sparrows, situated about two miles from Dudley, which resulted in the death of four men and serious injuries to about ten others. The exploded boiler was about 20-horse power, and was heated by the flues of the puddling furnaces. It was laid down in a spherical form, and its main use was the working of a powerful steam hammer. At six o'clock a number of men were at work at the puddling furnaces, where a fearful explosion took place. The roof of the furnace was immediately broken through by a mass of falling debris, and the whole place presented a scene of wreck. The boiler was carried about one hundred yards, alighting near the offices of the works; but, strange to say, no damage of any material nature was sustained by the engine connected with it. As soon as the catastrophe was made known, messengers were despatched to the nearest surgeon's, and a body of men commenced clearing away the rubbish, to see if any of the workmen were buried underneath. The bodies of four men were speedily found, all of them being employed at the works. Their names are—Thomas Hadley, puddler; Christopher Morris, underhand; Daniel Mason, ash-riddler; and Edward Newman, puddler. Ten or twelve others were found to be seriously injured, some of them so seriously that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. They were attended by Messrs. Norris, Walker, Parrish, and Corbett, surgeons in the neighbourhood, and every care and attention was paid them.

Two more of the unfortunate men, named Joseph Harper and George Hadley, afterwards died. An inquest was held on their bodies on Saturday last, at Pensell, before M. Phillips, Esq., coroner for Staffordshire.

George Rogers, a furnace-man at the works, stated that he was about thirty yards from the boiler

at the time of the explosion. As soon as the steam cleared away he went to the spot. He saw the deceased, George Hadley, covered up with hot boiler-plates and bricks. He and some other men found others of the deceased, and got the injured out from the rubbish. The boiler was blown about 100 yards from its seat, and the brickwork scattered about in all directions.

Thomas Maiden, the day engineer, deposed to being at work with the engine up to six o'clock on the night preceding the explosion. It was then in perfect working order. Mark Simpson took charge of the engine when he left work. He examined the boiler at an early hour on the morning of the explosion. There were no rents except those caused by the fall of the boiler. A new plate was put in the bottom of the boiler in January last, and all the boilers were thoroughly repaired. He could not account for the explosion.

Benjamin Steevens, forge engineer, deposed to seeing Simpson, the engineer of the steam-hammer, several times during the night in his engine-house. After the explosion, he met him running out of his (witness's) engine-house. Had the engineer been at his post, the explosion could not have occurred. The services of the engineer would be more necessary at the boiler when the steam hammer was not at work, as steam is generated faster without having a regular medium to carry it off.

Mr. Blackwell stated that he had two witnesses who would prove that before the explosion occurred the steam was rushing out of the clack with immense rapidity, and of a blue colour, showing that there was over-pressure.

Mr. John Bidley, manager of Messrs. Cochrane's boiler manufactory at Woodside, examined the boiler. His opinion was that it exploded from over-pressure. The rivets and plates were in good condition, and there was no indication of the boiler being short of water.

Mr. Blackwell stated that Mr. E. L. Fletcher, engineer to the Manchester Association for the Prevention of Boiler Explosions, had seen the boiler and formed a similar opinion.

The inquiry was adjourned.



FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR DUDLEY



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In the sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Layard, in reply to inquiries by Mr. Griffiths, stated that representations had been made to her Majesty's Government by the Italian Government of insults having been offered to the Italian consul and other Italian gentlemen on the occasion of the *Fête of St. Paul*, on the 2nd and 10th of February, at Malta, by persons who were supposed to be Neapolitan refugees, and that means would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such acts and afford protection to those gentlemen in future. The hon. member also stated that an officer of the name of Meyers, belonging to the notorious *Suniter*, and another gentleman, had been arrested on their landing at Tangiers by the United States' consul, who had requested the Moorish Government to furnish troops for the purpose. He was not aware, however, of any pressure having been brought to bear by the consul upon the native authorities. The fact was that, according to the law of Morocco, a consul had a right to arrest a subject of the Power he represented, and call upon the Moorish Government to assist him. He had since heard that Mr. Meyers and his friend had been set at liberty.

On the order for going into committee of supply on the army estimates, Mr. H. Baillie directed attention to the want of system which prevailed in relieving her Majesty's troops serving in India and in the colonies.

Sir C. Wood observed that the Government were anxious to reduce as far as possible the term for which regiments were kept abroad, and they had succeeded in doing so to a lower point than had ever been reached before; but the existing pressure upon the force at home had been occasioned chiefly by the extraordinary demands recently made for military assistance by Canada and New Zealand.

Sir H. Willoughby moved a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of the house, all monies required on account of the raising and training of officers and men for service in India, and all other expenses connected therewith, should be voted in a separate estimate, and that all such moneys should be repaid into the British Exchequer by the Indian Government.

Sir G. C. Lewis believed that, if Government had adopted the course recommended, the hon. baronet would himself, as a financial reformer, have been the first to protest against so anomalous and complex a system, and call upon them to follow the practice now in operation. That practice was a decided improvement on the former one.

Mr. Henley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what money he proposed to raise for the service of the year. At present it appeared upon the face of the estimates that parliament was called upon to vote £985,000 more than was absolutely required for the service of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, stated that arrangements had been made by which practically this country would be under no advance to India. Hitherto very serious charges had fallen upon the Imperial Government on account of effective services; but the repayments in future would be from month to month, so as to bring back within the financial year, under the head of miscellaneous revenue, the sums which had been paid out under the head of military expenditure.

After a short conversation, Sir H. Willoughby's motion was rejected by 132 to 55.

General Peel called attention to the want of control on the part of the House of Commons over the military and naval expenditure. He did not object to the form in which the estimates were laid upon the table, but to the manner in which they were dealt with afterwards.

Sir G. C. Lewis said there was a complete check over the army and navy expenditure. At present, if a sum of money voted for a particular purpose in connexion with the army was not expended within the year, the power to expend the remainder of the vote was at an end, and the money, if required, must be re-voted. It was the intention of the Government to reappoint the public monies committee of last year in order that a good and complete system of audit might be established.

The house then went into committee of supply, and Sir G. C. Lewis proceeded to explain the army estimates for the present year 1862-63. He stated that the total expenditure of the country for the present year, independent of the charge for the National Debt, was £13,800,000, of which £16,250,000 was required for the army and militia. He admitted that of late years there had been a steady increase in the military expenditure of the country. They had resulted, in the first instance, from the great French revolutionary war, which had strained our military organisation to the utmost. Then came the Crimean War, which had produced similar effects in developing our military system. The consequence was that the number of men to be voted this year was 145,000, and the estimated expenditure £15,350,000. He believed that the estimates, large as they were, were not larger than the interests of the country demanded. The number of men at present employed in the United Kingdom, including the Indian depot, was 89,258; in Europe, 17,000; Asia, exclusive of India, 8,185; Africa, 7,233; America, 24,349; Australia, 12,000; New Zealand, 3,960; and India, 75,899; making a total, including India, of upwards of 227,000. The right hon. baronet then reviewed the several items of expenditure, and explained the causes of increase in each, observing that the object of all this augmented expense was the general improvement and efficiency of the service. He described the improvements which had been effected in barracks and hospital accommodation, as having been attended with the best results in a sanitary point of view; and added, to the satisfaction of the house, that henceforward it was not the intention of Government to require that any person about to enter the army should pass through Sandhurst, unless it was those who received commissions without purchase. In conclusion, he moved the vote for the number of men for the year 1862-63. After a long discussion the vote was agreed to.

The arguments in the matter of the "Essays and Reviews" were concluded on Monday, when Dr. Phillimore concluded for the pro-secutor, and Dr. Deane replied for Mr. Wilson upon the whole case. Dr. Lushington, who has more than once expressed his anxiety to know where the line between liberty and license of Scripture interpretation was to be drawn, and who was told in so many words by Dr. Phillimore on Monday that it was the business of the judge to find that out for himself, intimated that he would postpone his judgment both in this case and Dr. Williams's till the Privy Council had decided the appeal from his judgment in the case of "Birder against Heath," in the hope that the superior court would then lay down principles which would apply to these cases. The hearing of that appeal before the Privy Council is fixed for the 26th inst.

**DEATH OF THE REV. M. A. TIERNEY.**—The death of this gentleman is announced at Arundel, where he had for thirty-eight years officiated as chaplain under four Dukes of Norfolk. He was the author of "The History of Arundel," one of the best literary works produced in Sussex. He also edited "Dodd's Ecclesiastical History of England," with copious notes and additions, but his declining health stopped the publication of the fifth volume; and it is worth noting that the reverend gentleman was an intimate friend and correspondent of Lingard, the well-known writer of the "History of England."

**OPENING OF THE BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER RAILWAY.**—This line having been completed and certified by the Government inspector, has been opened for public traffic. The line is on the narrow gauge, a single line running out of the West Midland Railway at Clipping Norton Junction, having a station at Stow, and stopping at Bourton-on-the-Water. It will form a portion of the East Gloucestershire Railway (now before Parliament) should that line succeed. It is worked by the West Midland Company.

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

The French Government has discovered a vast system of fraud, which has been practised for many years, and has deprived the revenue of several millions. It has been the habit, when conveying property from one party to another, to set down the consideration at much less than it really was, and consequently the stamp duty paid on transfer was considerably less than it ought to have been. Moderate calculations estimate the loss to the State at 30,000,000fr. annually, in consequence of these false declarations.

The *Monitor* states that the Nantes journal, *Esperance du Peuple*, has received a first warning, for containing a correspondence conceived in an inimical spirit, and making a manifest appeal to passions most hostile to the established order of things.

The speech of Prince Napoleon has created an immense excitement amongst the clerical party, as notwithstanding the declaration of M. Billault that the policy of the Government was not in accordance with that of the Prince on the Roman question, it is surmised that the latter may know more of the Emperor's intentions than his Ministers. There is naturally much speculation as to whether the chamber will ratify the decision of their committee, and the course the Emperor will pursue if they do. The Minister of Public Instruction has given notice that all students or scholars who shall take part in any riotous assemblage will be immediately expelled from the Academy of Paris. A warning has been given to the *Esperance du Peuple*, being the third warning to the press in three days. Notwithstanding the exciting political events the Parisians are enjoying with great zest the pleasures of the Carnival, which is one of the most brilliant that has been witnessed in Paris for many years.

A telegram received at Paris from Turin states that the new Italian Ministry is composed of Signor Rattazzi, General Cialdini, the Marquis Pepoli, and Signors Cordova, Depetis, and Menabrea.

## ITALY.

It is asserted that the ministry has tendered its resignation, but that the King has not yet accepted it.

The *Constitution* believes that the journey of the King to Naples has been postponed.

Rome.—General Goyon has ordered French troops to occupy the Corso, in order to prevent disorder. Signor Vermauzi, member of the Italian National Committee, has been arrested. A domiciliary visit took place afterwards, which led to the discovery of important papers. Rome is tranquil.

NAPLES.—A bomb exploded here on the evening of the 28th ult., near the St. Carlo Theatre, without, however, causing any damage. A patriotic demonstration was immediately made by the indignant population. The people traversed the Via di Toledo, with shouts of "Evviva Italia," and "Evviva Garibaldi." The person suspected of the offence has been arrested.

TURIN.—Garibaldi has arrived at Genoa. The committee of the Provedimento Society are preparing to celebrate his arrival with a banquet.

## PRUSSIA.

In the sitting of the Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, the proposal of Herr von Carlowitz for the recognition of the kingdom of Italy was agreed to with only one dissentient.

## SWITZERLAND.

The French Government has demanded that Switzerland should pay two-thirds of the costs of the affair of Ville la Grande, one-third of the expenses being defrayed by France. The Swiss Government has replied that it is willing to pay an indemnity of 1,000fr. to the wounded French, leaving to France the cost of the demolition of the house of M. Chaffat, amounting to 400fr. The Swiss Government adds that the question of right remains for the decision of public opinion.

## HUNGARY.

M. Virgil Szilagyi, barrister, and formerly a member of the Hungarian Diet, has been arrested. A circular has been issued by the Governor-General of Hungary, stating that the Provisional Diet in Hungary will be maintained until the Diet shall have arrived at a solution of the pending constitutional questions.

## SAXONY.

The Princess Marie Sidonie, daughter of the King of Saxony, died at half-past seven on Saturday night, of typhus. She was born 16th August, 1831.

## GREECE.

The movement in the province of Tripolizza has been completely subdued. Tranquillity exists throughout the Peloponnese. The insurgents before Nauplia have been repulsed with loss.

## AMERICA.

The Federal forces invested and attacked Fort Donelson on the 13th ult. The cannonade lasted all day. One Federal gunboat assisted, and others were coming up. The Confederate guns were reported to be dismounted. It was believed that the Federals had captured the left rebel battery. A considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides; 15,000 Confederates, under Generals Pillow, Floyd, Johnson, and Buckner, garrisoned the fort, and it was thought the Federals would carry the place by storm.

Southern despatches state that the Federal flag was cheered when proceeding up the Tennessee river.

The Confederates had agreed to a general exchange of prisoners. The Secretary of War had issued an order for the release of all political prisoners except spies upon their giving their parole not to aid the enemies of the Federal Government. All persons so released who keep their parole will be amnestied for past treasonable offences. Extraordinary arrests will in future be made only by the military authorities.

The Confederates have evacuated Bowling Green, and the Federals are marching on Nashville and Memphis.

The *Saint Louis Republican* states that prominent men in Tennessee declare that as soon as the Union army enters that State 50,000 men would join the Federal flag.

It is reported from Port Royal that the steamer Isabel had been captured off Charleston with a cargo of cotton. The British prize schooner Stephen Hart, captured off Florida, had arrived at New York. The cargoes of the steamer Lewas and the schooner Vien, valued at 60,000 dols., captured off Florida, had also arrived at New York.

General Burnside's official account of the capture of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City materially confirms previous reports. The Federal loss was forty killed, and 140 wounded. The Confederate loss is estimated at thirty killed and 100 wounded.

The Federals captured a number of prisoners, 3,000 stand of arms, and destroyed or captured all the Confederate gun-boats. Edenton has been occupied by the Federals without resistance.

General Halleck had telegraphed to the War Department that the Federals have occupied Springfield. The Confederates retreated after a short engagement, leaving their stores and camp equipage.

It is reported from Port Royal that the Federal gun-boats have cut off the communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski.

The Federals had destroyed the water-pipes supplying water to Savannah, and were about to land a force of 8,000 men. Twelve Federal regiments will immediately make an expedition inland to the railroad, and thence to Charleston, accompanied by heavy artillery.

The *New York Herald* of the 13th ult. says:—"The complete success of the Burnside expedition in the capture of Roanoke Island, on Saturday, as admitted by all the rebel authorities from which, and from which alone, the information reaches us, is undoubted, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated. According to the rebel admissions, their entire fleet of gun-boats was destroyed in the protracted and desperate action which gave us possession of Roanoke, 3,000 of their force were killed, 1,000 wounded, and all the remaining army of 2,000 men, the artillery, small arms, and munitions of war, were captured. Left without means of escape to the mainland surrender to our troops was of course the only alternative left the discomfited rebel army."

The *Norfolk Day Book* reports that the Federal troops had advanced on Elizabeth City on Monday and attacked it, but that the rebels set it on fire. After the destruction of Elizabeth City, it is admitted by the Norfolk papers that our troops laid siege to Edenton. The *Norfolk Day Book* of the 14th ult. says:—"A rumour reached this city yesterday by passengers from Suffolk that the enemy had taken possession of Edenton, and also of Plymouth. Later in the day it was rumoured that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnaissance as far as Coleraine."

The editor of the *Petersburg (Virginia) Express* has received a letter from Suffolk dated the 13th February, which says Edenton and Hertford have been captured:—

"Five gun-boats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gun-boats arrived. The citizens raised the white flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and is distant from Suffolk about fifty miles. In the afternoon two gun-boats went up the Sheran river towards Winton, and several others towards the mouth of the Roanoke."

Hartford, the capital of Perquimans county, was taken by the Federals yesterday."

The *Norfolk Day Book* gives a sketch of the new flag adopted by the committee of the Confederate Congress on the subject. It is a blue union on a red field, and stars in form of a square are in the union.

A special despatch to the *Chicago Journal*, dated two miles from Fort Donelson, the 14th February, says:—

"The attack commenced at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, by the land forces under Generals Grant, Smith, and McClelland: the fort is surrounded by high steep hills heavily wooded, protected by two redoubts, trenches, and rifle-pits. The rebels gave battle from their entrenchments outside of the fort, but they were driven in after a severe battle and considerable loss on both sides. Our troops hold two of the rebel batteries outside of the fort. Our loss is probably forty-five killed and 150 wounded, 8,000 troops and four gun-boats arrived last night. The battle will be renewed to-day."

CUMBERLAND, FEB. 14.—General Landers made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up a rebel camp at Blooming Gap, killing thirteen and capturing seventeen non-commissioned officers and forty-five privates, and lost but two men and six horses. He led the attack in person, at the head of the 1st Virginia cavalry. This opens the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Hancock again. A portion of General Landers' command, under Colonel Dunning has occupied Morefield, capturing 225 head of cattle."

Mr. Seward has informed Lord Lyons that all the vessels laden with stone, which had been prepared for obstructing the harbours, have been already sunk, and that it is not likely that any others will be used for that purpose.

## MEXICO.

On the 27th January the British steamer Avon arrived at Vera Cruz from Havannah, with General Miramon on board. His arrival was anticipated, and, as soon as the steamer was signalled, a great number of his partisans crowded the pier to give him a welcome. The Avon hardly dropped anchor, however, when she was boarded by an armed boat from a British frigate, whose officer arrested Miramon, and carried him off as a prisoner to the commander's ship.

This affair caused considerable commotion in Vera Cruz. Report said the arrest had been made by authority of the three allied ministers, as they had proclaimed to the Mexicans that they would not interfere in the internal politics of the country. To allow Miramon free passage through Vera Cruz would be equivalent to lending strong moral aid to the reactionary party. Miramon returned to Mexico as a private individual; but he probably feared that, after his fall from the presidency, he seized over 400,000 dols. of specie that were under the protection of the seals of the British legation.

Another report says that the British commander made the arrest on his own responsibility, and that he holds Miramon for this theft, and for the murder of sundry British subjects, for which he will be tried. The general impression is that he was seized as a marplot, and will be sent back to Havannah. Meanwhile he is confined on board H.B.M.'s frigate Challenger.

The general-in-chief of the expeditionary forces was determined to march his army to Mexico at all hazards. He says that the articles of peace and treaties must be signed at the capital.

General Almonte was shortly expected at Vera Cruz with instructions, it is said, referring to the proclamation of a monarchy in Mexico, with the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria at its head. The Mexicans did not appear to relish the idea at all, and were disposed to look rather unfavourably upon the French plenipotentiary, who was said to second the plan.

A conspiracy against Juarez had been discovered in the capital, but it was stifled by the arrest of the principals.

Great sickness existed among the troops at Vera Cruz. Desertions from the Spanish force continued.

Her Majesty's gun-boat Plover had been lost at Alvarado, off the Mexican coast. Officers and crew all saved.

## ASIA MINOR.

Grave events have taken place at Van, in Armenia. Some Ottoman soldiers having insulted the cross, a fight took place between them and the Armenian populace. The latter succeeded in taking possession of the citadel, which was intended to awe them, and the Christians are now masters of the place. The victory has, it is said, cost a thousand lives.

THE SUMTER.—News from Tangiers states that the lieutenant of the Sumter has been released. Federal ships are watching the Sumter, which still remains stationary at Gibraltar.

THE MAURITIUS.—According to advices published by the Paris papers, cholera is raging in the Mauritius.

A GERMAN JOURNAL relates the following anecdote, on the authority of a traveller recently returned from Africa:—"A wealthy Arab residing near the frontiers of Morocco, lately paid his first visit to Algiers, and was present at a ball. On his return home he told his wives, 'What strange creatures these French women are! Would you believe it?—they absolutely carry an open umbrella under their petticoats.' Such was the idea formed of ermine by this son of Mahomet."



## COMMITTAL FOR MURDER, AND EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

An inquest was held last week at Stroud, upon the body of a young woman, named Sarah Gough, who was found dead in the house of an acquaintance, named Hind, and in which the coroner's jury returned an open verdict. The body was interred on Friday, and immediately on its removal from the house, a popular demonstration, almost amounting to a riot, took place. An immense crowd assembled in front of Hind's house, and commenced smashing the windows. There was soon not a pane of glass left; the shutters were broken, the sign-boards pulled down and demolished, and if the police had not interfered, the inmates would certainly have been torn to pieces. That morning a warrant had been issued against Mr. and Mrs. Hind, on a charge of murder, but it was not intended to put it into execution till the following day: the state of affairs, however, led to the immediate apprehension of the accused. The police were unable to remove them till night, when the rioting was renewed with increased violence. The prisoners were removed by a back way, and the crowd then broke into the house and completely demolished the furniture. Broken fragments of crockery, linen, parts of chairs, &c., were being thrown about the streets for several hours, and it was not till late that the crowd dispersed. On Saturday, John Daubeny Hind and his wife were charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Gough. The deceased, it appeared, had been a domestic servant in the neighbourhood, and left her situation on the 5th ult., enroute, going straight to the house of the prisoners. On the 18th ult. information was given to the police that the girl was lying dead in the house. Several neighbours were called, who proved that during the time the deceased was in the house she was never seen, nor was her presence ever hinted at. On viewing the body, it presented a horrible spectacle. The evidence of three medical men went to prove that abortion had been procured, and that death was caused by inflammation thus set up. The prisoners, who reserved their defence, were committed to the assizes on the charge of wilful murder.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF A TAX-COLLECTOR IN NEWCASTLE.

At the assizes, held Feb. 27th at Newcastle, before Mr. Justice Willes, George Clark was charged with the wilful murder of Mark Frater.

Mr. Davison, assisted by Mr. G. Bruce, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner, in compliance with his own request, was without the aid of counsel, and conducted his own defence.

The facts, as stated by Mr. Davison, lie in a very small compass. The deceased was a tax-collector at Newcastle, and the prisoner, who was a chair-maker, being in arrears to the amount of twelve shillings for a dog-tax, some of his property had been seized. This appears to have created a feeling of animosity in the prisoner's mind against deceased, and on the 1st of October last he met him in Blakett-street, and, after an altercation, deliberately stabbed him in the neck with a knife, producing almost instant death. Prisoner had previously used threats against deceased for seizing his goods, and had been seen with a knife in his possession similar to that with which the deed was alleged to have been committed.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. During the whole of the examination of the witnesses the prisoner acted in the most incoherent and absurd manner, putting the most ridiculous questions to them, and attempting to get up a defence that the deceased committed suicide, and that he merely took the knife out of his hands. His conduct in the assize-court was precisely similar to that which he exhibited in the police-court. The facts detailed by the learned counsel in his opening speech having been confirmed by evidence, the prisoner was called upon for his defence, and he told a long and rambling story, with a view to impress the jury that the deceased had committed suicide. After an absence of two hours and a quarter the jury returned into court, and amid the most profound silence the foreman said they had found the prisoner "Guilty of the wilful murder of Mark Frater."

Sentence of death was then passed on the prisoner in the usual terms.

The prisoner was somewhat abashed; but, after he had received the sentence, he said to the judge, on leaving the court, "You are a good old wife."

An immense concourse of people were present.

## SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.

A LONG inquiry was gone into last week, before Mr. John Humphreys, one of the coroners for Middlesex, in the drawing-room of Dr. Bletchley, of No. 7, Tabernacle-work, City-road, to investigate the death of Mr. Frank Taylor, aged twenty-one years, a medical agent, who committed self-destruction by swallowing a large quantity of prussic acid.

Mr. John Taylor, a gentleman living at Paradise House, Oxford, said: I am the father of the deceased, who was a medical student and a pupil under Dr. Bletchley. I cannot account for the act, which, I believe, was by his own hand. I was not aware of his death until I heard by telegraph. I believe that his mind, through some cause, was not quite right; and it was only within the last few days that I have heard that deceased was keeping company with a young woman who was somewhat below his station in life. I know nothing as to the cause of deceased's death.

Other evidence was given, showing that deceased returned home on Sunday night, and locked himself in his room, and not coming down on Monday morning, the door was forced, when he was found lying on the bed, and quite dead. A bottle containing some prussic acid was found in the room. In deceased's pockets were found two letters—one was directed to Mrs. Bletchley, and the other to a young lady, his sweetheart, who resided in the country. The letters were in the deceased's handwriting, and had been written shortly before his death. One of the letters ran as follows:—

"My dear Mrs. Bletchley,—When you receive this I shall be no more. I have poisoned myself with six drachms of prussic acid, which I obtained from the shop. May the Lord have mercy upon me and pardon me for my sins. Let my poor girl 'Lotty' know this as soon as possible, and send her the letter as directed. Send to my friends by the telegraph. I am sorry it should have occurred in your house, but I could not bear up against my troubles any longer.

(Signed)

"FRANK TAYLOR."

The deceased left a number of trinkets, books, and other articles to various persons, and gave his gold watch to his sweetheart, to whom he had addressed a long letter, which filled four folios of foolscap paper. The document was written in a very affectionate manner, praying God to forgive him for the wicked act of suicide which he had committed. Deceased referred to his not being able to pass his examination at the college, and other matters of difficulty which he attributed to his deafness.

After some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

**TARRING AND FEATHERING.**—Mr. Ambrose L. Kimball, of Massachusetts, who was tarred, feathered, and ridden on a rail, for expressing Southern sympathies in his newspaper, is not going to let his persecutors off unpunished. At the Superior Court, at Salem, he has indicted six of the ringleaders among the townsmen, and the court required bail of 1,000 dols. from each of them, in order to take their trial on the charge.

## EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF STOLEN PLATE.

In January of the year 1859, an extensive robbery was committed at the residence of the late Henry Harrop, Esq., 49, Old-street, Brighton. The house was broken into in the night, and a quantity of plate, between 200oz. and 400oz. in weight, and 420 in money, carried off. Every exertion was made by the police at the time to discover the guilty parties; but no clue could be obtained, nor was a single article of the plate found.

On Thursday week, after the lapse of more than three years, the whole of the plate was recovered. The discovery was made in this singular manner. Near the church of St. John's, Hove, a short distance from the Brunswick Cricket Ground, there runs off a road which goes through some garden ground leading to the Hove Railway-station. About half-way up the road, on the left-hand side, on that day, an old tree was being removed, and in the loose earth, close to the roots of the tree, was found a silver spoon. But little importance was attached to this discovery—it was "only an old spoon," said the man. A few minutes afterwards, however, another man put his hand into the earth, and took out a handful of silver spoons! Further search was then made, and various articles of plate were found, and at some little distance from the tree, two silver cups were found. The silver was taken charge of by the police, and it turned out that the whole of the plate was that which was stolen from Mr. Harrop's, in 1859. Not an article of plate was missing, only the money. Some of the articles are tarnished considerably, and it is thought probable that they have been there for the whole of the interval, three years. Of course this discovery does not assist the police in bringing the robbery home to any one. The affair is just as mysterious as ever; in fact, this curious recovery of the property only adds to the mystery.

## THE BILSTON SAVINGS BANK DEFALCATIONS.

At Birmingham, on Thursday, Feb. 27th, the Rev. Horatio Samuel Fletcher, late incumbent of St. Leonards, Bilston, magistrate and treasurer of the Savings Bank, Bilston, was placed in the dock charged with fraudulently appropriating to his own use the moneys of the bank. The prosecution having been ordered by the Attorney-General, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the rev. gentleman, at the instance of Mr. Tidd Pratt, and placed in the hands of Mr. Tandy, of the detective force. Mr. Fletcher, during the recent investigation into the affairs of the bank, retired to Solihull, a village six miles from Birmingham, and it was at this place he was taken into custody by the officer. He appeared greatly dejected and supported his head upon his arm during the investigation.

Mr. Tidd Pratt was first called, and formally proved that the prisoner had acted as secretary and manager of the bank, and that he was also a trustee, and that on March 25, 1861, Mr. Helliwell and the prisoner, as trustees of the bank, had signed a draft, by virtue of which 1,000*l.* was drawn from the National Debt Commissioners for the use of the bank.

John Hawkesford deposed that he lived at Bilston and was actuary of the Bilston Savings Bank. He had known the prisoner as manager and trustee for several years, and the signature to the rules of the bank were in the prisoner's handwriting. He (witness) had lately been engaged in investigating the books of the bank, and had examined the five weekly statements produced by Mr. Pratt, and the cheque for 1,000*l.* The signatures were all in the prisoner's handwriting. The ledger, day-books, and depositors' books were singularly correct. If the day-book had been examined before signing the weekly returns, or if the ledger had been examined before the annual statement was made out, the discrepancies must have been at once discovered. He (witness) had gone over the whole of the accounts, and the total deficiency was between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.*

D. R. Jewsbury Heafield said he had acted as trustee and manager of the Bilston Savings Bank. All moneys were paid over to Mr. or Mrs. Fletcher on all occasions, before he (witness) left the bank. He never had possession of any of the moneys, except at the usual meeting of the bank when paid over by depositors, and afterwards left with the prisoner or his wife. The books were kept by the prisoner at the parsonage, and were always in his custody.

Mr. Kynnersley, the presiding magistrate, then committed the prisoner for trial at the Stafford Assizes, consenting to accept bail, two sureties in 250*l.* each. Bail has since been accepted, and after removal to Stafford the prisoner will be set at liberty.

In the afternoon the prisoner was visited by his three sons, when a deeply affecting scene took place in the lock-up.

## THE POACHING AFFRAY NEAR CARLISLE.

At the conclusion of the judge's summing up in Charlton's case, Robert Robinson, fifty, William Robinson, twenty-two, and Hugh Earl, forty, were indicted for the wilful murder of Edward Atkinson, a river watcher, on the 15th January, at Brockleworth, near Carlisle. It may be remembered that on the morning in question Atkinson, with two other watchers, named Irwin and Bowman, and a policeman, named Cowman, were on duty. They saw a man in the river, fishing with a net. Atkinson stepped in, and laid hold of him. Bowman went to his assistance, and Atkinson told him to put the twitch on the man. He was proceeding to do so when the man said he need not, as he would go quietly. The other two men rushed in, and with sticks felled both Atkinson and Bowman. Cowman came to the assistance of the watchers, and also got hurt. When the struggle was over, Atkinson was picked up insensible, and died the same day. Mr. Campbell Forster, who appeared for the prisoners, admitted that they were the men, but contended that Atkinson did an unlawful act in arresting the men in the river, and that the whole affair was a scuffle consequent thereon—the younger Robinson and Earl attempting to rescue the old man, and Atkinson receiving a fatal blow without any intent on the part of the prisoners that it should be so. The jury found them guilty of manslaughter. Robert Robinson was then sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and Hugh Earl and William Robinson to seven years' penal servitude. There was an immense crowd outside the court, and Mr. Justice Willes was greeted with hootings as he departed in his carriage.

**LEECH FISHING.**—The old method of fishing for leeches was by persons uncovering their limbs and wading into the water, when the voracious little animals, hungry for blood, at once seized upon them, and were then caught and bagged by the fishermen. If ever you pass through La Bresse, you will see a man, pale and straight-haired, with a woollen cap on his head, and his legs and arms naked; he walks along the borders of a marsh, among the spots left dry by the surrounding waters; this man is a leech fisher. To see him from a distance—his voice being alone aspect, his hollow eyes, his livid lips, his singular gestures—you would take him for a maniac. If you observe him, every now and then raising his legs and examining them one after another, you might suppose him a fool; but he is an intelligent leech fisher. The leeches attach themselves to his legs and feet as he moves through their haunts; he feels their bite, and gathers them as they cluster about the roots of the bulrushes and aquatic weeds, or beneath the stones covered with a green and slimy moss. He may thus collect ten or twelve dozen in three or four hours. In summer, when the leeches retire into deep water, the fishers move about upon rafts made of twigs and rushes. One of these traders was known to collect, with the aid of his children, 17,500 leeches in the course of a few months. These he had deposited in a reservoir, where in one night they were all frozen in a mass. But congelation does not kill them, and they can easily be thawed into life by melting the ice that surrounds them.—*Once a Week.*

## THE COAL-FIELDS AND COAL-MINES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE present coal-mining industries having directed public attention to the subject of mining operations, we this week give a series of illustrations of the interior workings in the mines, in order that our readers may have a better conception of the dangerous and laborious nature of the employment in which our mining population are engaged. Few people are, however, aware of the extensive nature of our coal-fields; and believing the same will be interesting, we will first give a sketch of the coal formation and the limits of various strata and beds.

**FORMATION OF COAL.**—From the presence of tree-ferns, and palms, and other plants which now grow in tropical climates, in coal, it has been inferred that at the period at which the coal-beds were deposited the temperature of these parts of the world at least was much greater than it is at present. If the facts we actually possess are soberly examined, they amount to these:—

1. That coal is of vegetable origin.

2. That at the period of its deposit the earth was covered with a rich vegetation, of which only a small portion has been preserved, and that of this portion all the species and several of the races are totally unknown at the present day.

3. That the climate may possibly have been something milder than it now is, but that there is no evidence in the vegetable kingdom to show that it was materially different from that of the present day.

From these data it is assumed that coal is the result of vegetable substances which have been pressed down through unknown ages into a compact mass, which has passed through the intermediate stage of peat or bog, and become gradually consolidated into coal.

**COAL-FIELDS.**—These are large accumulations of coal which exist in various parts of the world. Coal is found in these fields in strata of various thickness, alternating with slate-clay and sandstone; the alternations being frequently and indefinitely repeated. The coal-beds, which are of various qualities, are principally distinguished by the proportion of bitumen in the coal. The coal-seams, together with their alternating strata, called the "coal-measures," usually lie on beds of millstone grit and shale (hard coarse-grained sandstone and slate-clay), which sometimes exceed 120 fathoms in thickness. Under this series is the mountain or carboniferous limestone, an assemblage of calcareous strata, of variable thickness, sometimes exceeding 900 feet. The carboniferous limestone rests on a bed of old red sandstone, varying in thickness from 200 to 2,000 feet. These four different series of strata are usually comprehended under the term "coal-formation."

The coal-fields of Great Britain are very numerous. The Northumberland and Durham coal-field commences near the mouth of the river Coquet on the north, and extends nearly to the Tees on the south. Its greatest length is fifty-eight miles, and its greatest breadth about twenty-four. The beds of coal in some places appear at the surface, while in the opposite direction they are at great depths. The beds of these coal-measures are about eighty in number, and consist of alternating beds of coal, sandstone, and slate-clay; making an aggregate thickness of 1,620 feet, which varies, however, in different parts. The aggregate thickness of coal is supposed to be about forty-four feet, of which about thirty feet are workable.

In Yorkshire there are detached coal-fields, very limited in extent, being small insulated coal-basins, lying in hollows in the gritstone. They occur near Middleham, Leyburne, Thornecliffe, near Burnesall, and as far west as Kettlewell. Southward of these is an extensive coal-field, which occupies an area extending north and south from a little to the north-east of Leeds nearly to Derby, a distance of more than sixty-five miles; its greatest width, twenty-three miles, is on the north, reaching nearly as far as Halifax to the west. The strata of this coal formation are very numerous; the coal-seams are about thirty in number, varying from six inches to eleven feet in thickness.

In North Staffordshire there are two detached coal-fields: the one situated on the north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyme, distinguished as the Pottery Coal-field; the other at Cheadle, to the east of the first. The first measures from six to ten miles in every direction; the second, from three to five miles. Thirty-two beds of coal have been met with, from three to ten feet thick, and at depths from fifty to 400 yards. The South Lancashire coal-field forms an area somewhat in the shape of a crescent, having Manchester nearly in the centre; and northward of this are the North Lancashire and the Whitehaven beds; in the latter, some of the seams are very thick and of the finest quality; the shafts are very deep, and some of the mines are worked under the sea.

The South Staffordshire coal-field is about twenty miles long by seven broad. Many coal-seams, of eight, six, and four feet in thickness, are worked in the northern portion of this field; but the southern portion is of much more importance, as it contains seams from thirty to forty-five feet in thickness. This enormous thickness is, however, not one continuous seam, but a number of seams, divided by layers of what the miners call "band," which are very thin beds of clay-slate. The working of these thick seams is not so profitable as might be supposed. The pillars left standing in order to support the high roof are estimated at about one-third of the whole coal in the bed, and the small coal left in the mine is about equal to another third, so that only one-third of the whole is at present taken out of the mine.

In North Wales, a valley crosses the Isle of Anglesea, parallel to the Menai Straits, and is flanked on both sides by parallel bands of carboniferous limestone. Coal of good quality exists here, and a few mines have been successfully opened. In Flintshire a coal-field exists extending north and south from the Dee to Oswestry, about thirty miles; not continuously, however, but in patches. It is supposed that the seams pass under the Dee, and join those of Lancashire. The Coalbrook Dale coal-field is composed of the usual alternating strata, and comprises nearly ninety alternations; the seams vary from a few inches to five feet in thickness; they occur at depths from 100 to 700 feet.

The coal-field of South Wales is upwards of 100 miles in length, and the average breadth in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and part of Brecon, is from eighteen to twenty miles; it becomes much narrower in Pembrokeshire, being there only from three to five miles. This area extends from Pontypool on the east, to St. Bride's Bay on the west, and forms a vast basin of limestone, in which all the strata of coal and ironstone are deposited. The lowest bed is 700 fathoms deep at the centre, and all the principal strata lie from 500 fathoms deep to this depth. But this district is intersected by deep valleys, which generally run in a north and south direction, intersecting the coal. By driving levels in the hills, the beds of coal are found without the labour and expense of shifting shafts; there are also many pits in the low valleys. The seams vary from a few inches to nine feet in thickness; and their aggregate thickness is about 100 feet.

The Gloucester and Somerset coal-field is about twenty-five miles long by eleven wide.

In every coal-field there are many seams of coal at greater or less intervals, one below another, of which as many as three or four are frequently worked in the same mine.

When the position of the beds of coal has been discovered, the first process is to sink a perpendicular shaft from the surface so as to intersect the various strata containing the coal, and of course as many of the beds of coal as are considered to be worth working. The upper portion, as far down as the solid rock, is either bricked or walled, and where the ground is weak this casing may be continued throughout. On reaching the first workable seam of coal, the sinking of the pit is for a time suspended, and a broad, straight passage, termed a "bord" or "gate," is driven from it upon the seam of coal in opposite directions. The breadth of this passage is



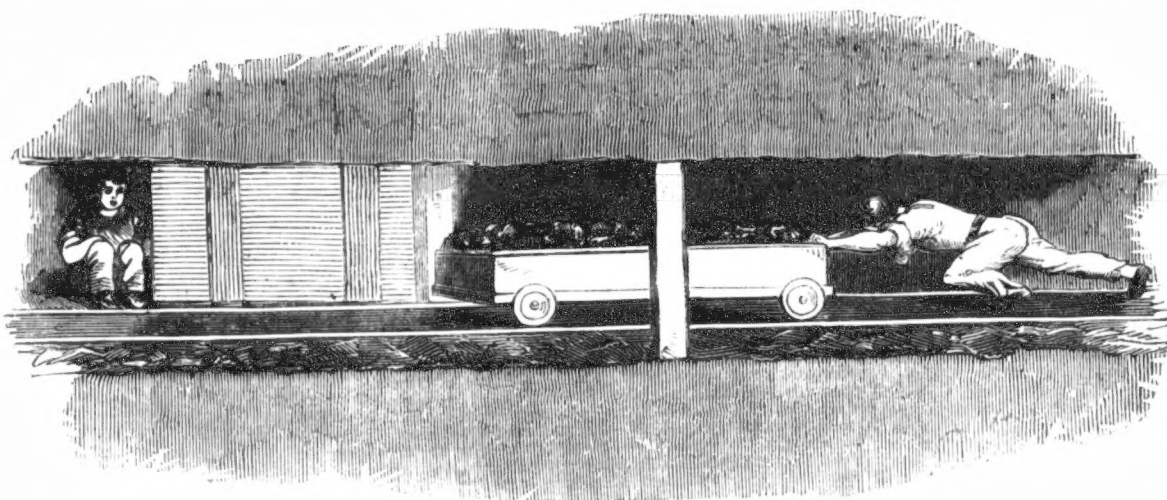
usually twelve or fourteen feet, and it is formed the whole height of the seam of coal, so as to expose the stratum above, which is called the "roof," and the one below, which is termed the "thill," and its direction is always arranged so as to follow the cleavage of coal which forms its sides, which thus presents a clean, uniform surface. When the principal bord has proceeded some distance on both sides of the pit, narrow passages, termed "headways," are driven from it at regular intervals, and exactly at right angles; and when these have proceeded eight or ten yards, they are made to communicate with another bord which is opened parallel to the first, and on each side of it. Thus the operations continue, until the mine resembles a town of streets regularly arranged. The water encountered in the above operations is drawn to the surface by a steam-engine erected at the top of the shaft, which is so arranged as also to raise the coal and rubbish, for which purpose either "corves" or baskets are commonly employed. In small coal-mines the ventilation is managed by separating a portion of the shaft from the larger one by an upright board, which is carried down to the bottom; but in large coal-mines another shaft is sunk at some distance from the first, and when the communication between them has been effected, the one being made downcast and the other upcast, the air is made to pass through the whole of the passages.

While the workings on the first seam of coal are thus going on, the shaft may be sunk to a second or third seam, where similar operations will be commenced, (see Fig. 7) small underground pits or "staples" being sunk at intervals from the workings on the upper seam to those on the seam below, by which ventilation will be promoted.

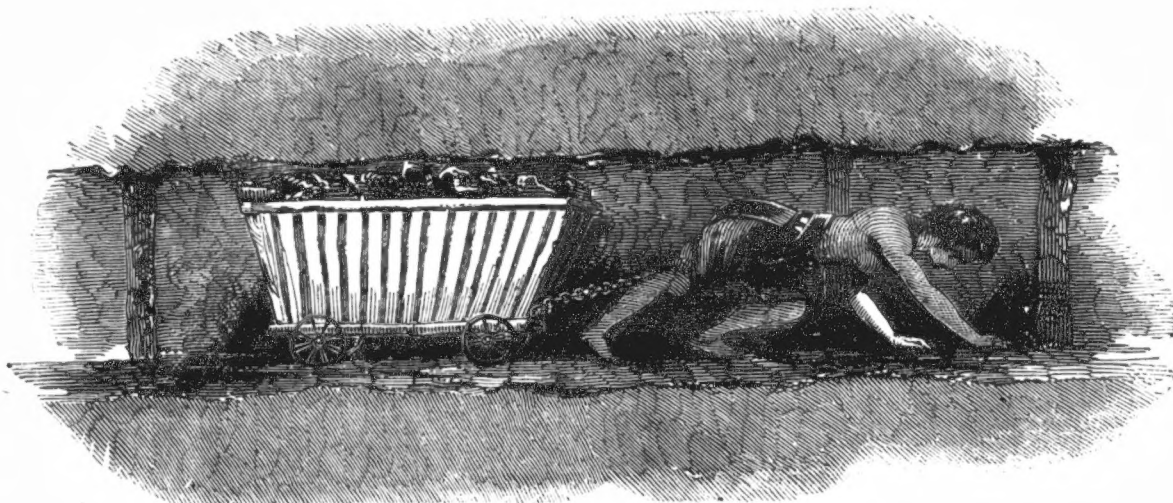
The mode in which the pitman proceeds in excavating the coal is by cutting a narrow fissure on the seam on each side of the bord with his pickaxe, and undermining the coal between, and then cutting into and forcing down the isolated portion of coal, or, where the seam is thick, by detaching the great cubical mass thus prepared by blasting, two or three shots being sometimes simultaneously fired at the top of the seam. From sixty to eighty or 100 tons of coal may thus be brought down at once, when it is put into corves, drawn along a tram-road to the shaft, and thence raised by a steam-engine to the surface, where it is often passed over gratings or "screens," in order to separate the small pulverised coal from the larger masses.

In mines which are not endangered by explosive gases or "fire-damp," the coal-miner or "pitman" is guided in his operations by the usual subterranean light—a small candle stuck into a piece of moist clay; but where the fire-damp is apprehended the safety-lamp is used.

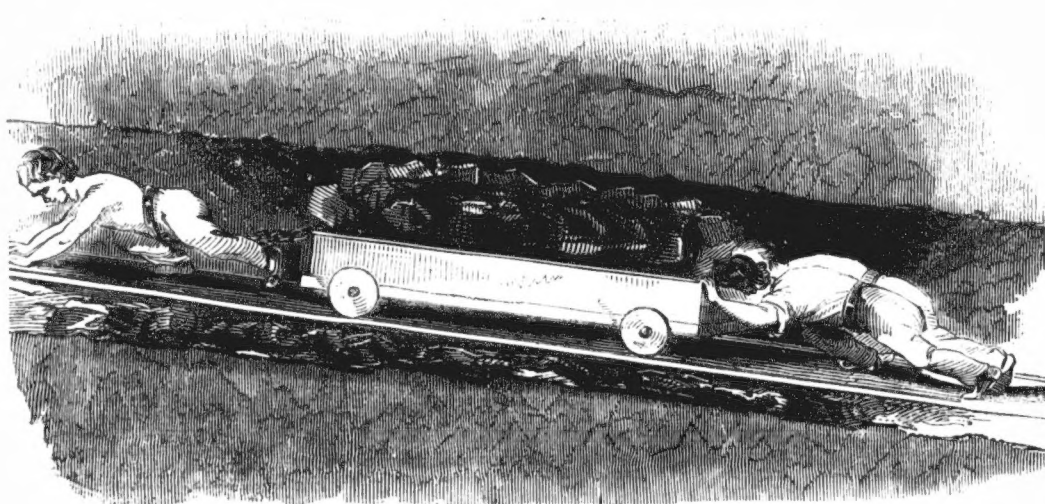
The colliery proprietors are ranged under four classes, according to the scale of the operations. The first class comprises four great concerns, headed respectively by the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, Lord Ravensworth, and the Hetton Coal Company. The capital sunk in each of



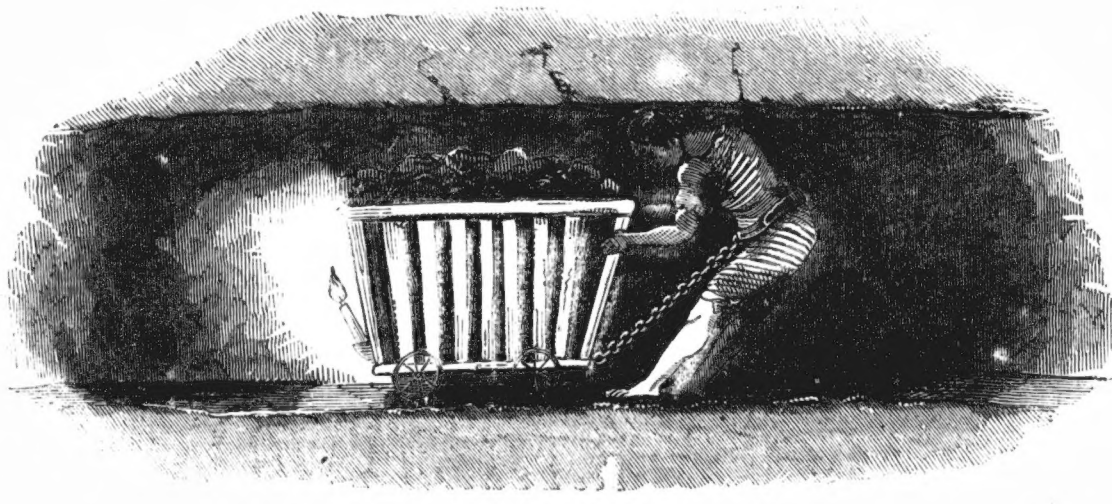
WORKING ON TRAMWAY THROUGH THE LEVEL. (FIG. 1.)



FEMALE DRAWING COAL BASKET THROUGH A SEAM. (FIG. 2.)



DRAWING AND PROPELLING COAL TRUCKS THROUGH A SEAM. (FIG. 3.)



COAL-DRAWING IN A FOUR-FOOT SEAM. (FIG. 4.)

these concerns is supposed to be not less than half a million sterling; they each comprise from six to twelve separate mines, and all the necessary engines, waggons, horses, &c.; and they are believed to realise a profit on an average from £35,000 to £45,000 per year each. The second class comprises companies or partnerships whose sunk capital ranges from £100,000 to £200,000. The third class includes those concerns which have only a single pit each, and whose capitals are from £40,000 to £60,000. The fourth class, humbler but more numerous than any of the others, comprises those which have a capital ranging from £8,000 to £30,000. In South Staffordshire, the "Butty" system of employing miners is extensively acted on. This consists in the miners being the servants, not of the proprietor or lessee of a colliery, but of a contractor called a "butty," who engages with the proprietor of the mine to deliver the coal at so much per ton; hiring the labourers himself, using his own horses, and supplying all the tools necessary for working the mines. These butties have in general been working miners, who, by the accumulation of some little capital, or by the assistance of relations, are enabled to engage a pit, with or without partnership with other persons, and to enter into a bond to raise the coal at a given price per ton. But in the Northumberland and Durham district the relation between the proprietors and the miners is more direct and intimate. No middlemen or contractors are employed; the overseers, viewers, and other intermediate officers, are paid by regular salaries; and the working colliers receive in cash from the proprietors, once a fortnight, the amount of their earnings.

In 1841, the number of persons in Great Britain employed in coal-mines was 118,235. In Durham there were in that year, on an exact enumeration, more persons employed underground in coal-mines than in cultivating the surface.

Having said thus much about the fields and their extent, let us next direct our attention to the interior workings. To descend into the mines, there are three machines in use. First, by means of a steam-engine placed at a little distance from the top of the shaft, and the machinery is a cylindrical drum, around which the rope is coiled leading into the pit. This drum being worked by steam, hoists one basket, or cage, and lowers another. Within twenty yards of the hook to which the cages are attached is a piece of oakum or tow, to indicate their approach to the surface. It is here that many accidents have first happened; for on the slightest inattention of the engineer, or minder, to stop the engine, the cages not being covered in, the occupants are tilted out, and sent headlong into the depths beneath. The second method of lowering is by means of a "gin," being worked by horse-power, the rope being wound round a large wheel, or drum, similar to that in common use in sinking railway shafts. The third method is by manual labour, for small mines of no great depth.

The great danger in the mines arises from explosions of carburet-



led hydrogen gas, the disastrous results of which we have so recently had sad evidence. The miner is also liable to suffocation from carbonic acid gas, or, as they express it, may be "damped to death."

The ventilation of the pit is effected by two shafts, called the up-shaft and the down-shaft. The air is made to ascend the former and descend the latter, by means of a large fire. The air being thus heated, expands, and is forced upwards, while a fresh current of air is drawn in to fill the void. By means of trap-doors the air is prevented coming to the foot of the shaft, and is forced along through the different passages, and blows powerfully on the large fire, which is kept continually burning, and thus is maintained the great current of air by which the explosive gases are carried off. It was in consequence of this air-shaft being choked in the Hartley

road muddy and heavy. Our fair young readers, while sitting before their cheerful fires, would little conceive this comfort was obtained at such a dreadful cost. Only imagine a sister or a mother chained to a loaded truck, or "corf," of coal, dragging it for twelve hours backward and forward through those dangerous and stifling veins. From Vol. II of "Reynolds's Miscellany" we extract the following facts which were given in evidence. A woman named Harris stated:—"My age is thirty-seven. I am a drawer, and work from six in the morning till six at night; stop about an hour at noon to eat my dinner. I have two children, and have worked at drawing when I have been near my term to become a mother. I get no drink but pit water. I have known women go home and wash themselves, become mothers, and return to work within the week; this they did for fear of losing their employment. The

lowers work are not more than fourteen inches thick, and often so wet that the miners are nearly covered in water. Sometimes lying on the back, then on the side, and then completely doubled up; yet in all these positions the miner hits, lit by his small candle, with the greatest precision. (See Fig. 5.)

In conclusion, we append a list of the most disastrous casualties that have occurred since 1847, where upwards of twenty miners lost their lives in each case by fire-damp:—

March 5, 1847, Great Ardsley Mine, Barnsley, 75 killed; Oct. 30, 1848, Whinny-hill, Whitehaven 30; Jan. 24, 1849, Barnsley 75; June 5, Hepburn, near Yarrow, 32; Aug. 10, near Aberdare, 51; Nov. 11, 1850, Houghton Pit, Durham, 26; March 15, 1851, Victoria, Nithshill, 61; Aug. 18, Watlington, 38; Dec. 20, Warren Vale Pit, Rotherham, 50; May 6, 1852, Hepburn, near Yarrow, 22;



HEWING, OR "PICKING" IN A WET SEAM. (Fig. 5.)



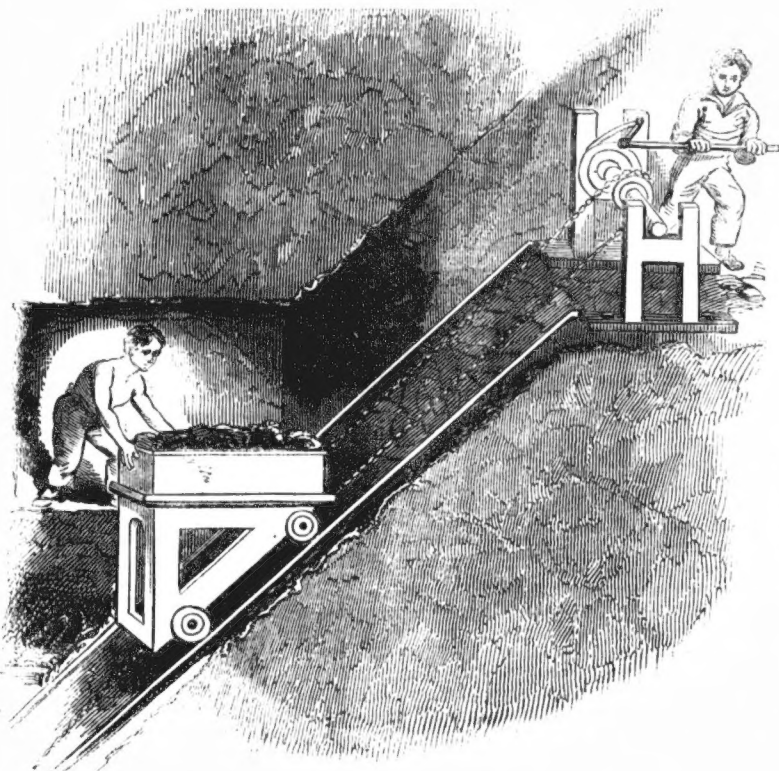
WORKING A COAL CORF UP AN INCLINE. (Fig. 6.)

mine that the death of the poor miners was caused by suffocation. In some of the distant headings and seams the current of air cannot be carried in with sufficient force, and it is here generally that the dreadful accidents arise. The sectional view of the illustration (Fig. 8) will show the nature of these headings. The trap-doors are under the care of the boys, and this is generally their first duty. They are called "trappers," and are seated behind the doors in little nooks about the size of a fire-place, as shown in (Fig. 1). There they sit, in total darkness, the day long, to pull the string by which the door is opened for persons or trucks to pass through. Overlookers are continually going their rounds to see that they do not fall asleep at their posts. These boys get about 9d. per day. They are next elevated, if such a term can be used, to "drivers." Our illustration (see Fig. 3) shows three little fellows driving a

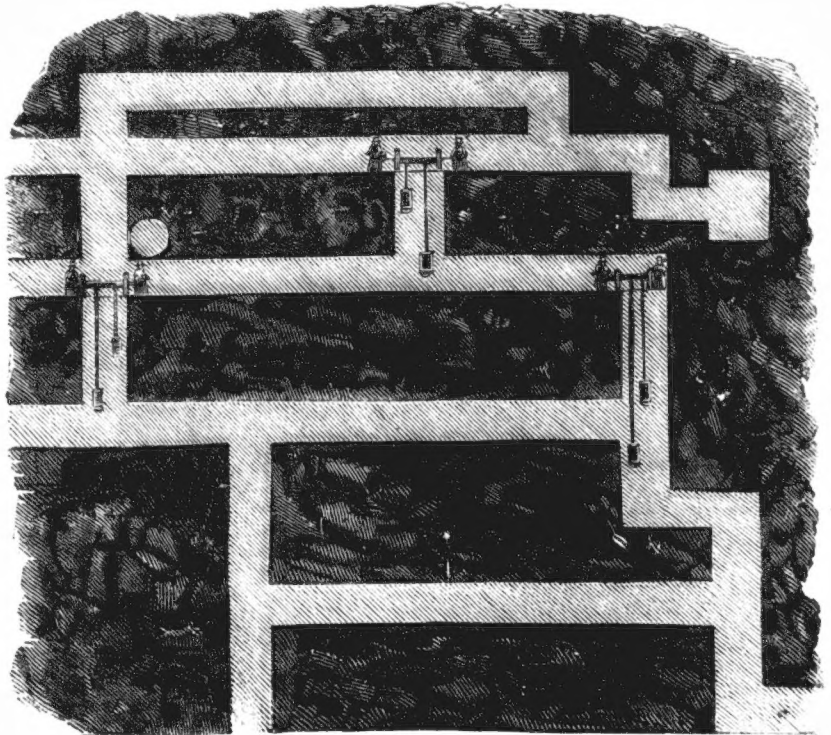
road is very steep, and we have to hold by the rope (as shown by Fig. 6), and when there is no rope, by anything we can lay hold of. The pit is very wet, and the water often comes above the knees. It rains in terribly at the roof; my clothes are wet through almost all day long. I have drawn till I have had the skin off me. It is bad work to live on 6s. a-week, and pay 1s. 6d. for rent. I have been once severely hurt. I got on a waggon of coals in the pit, to get out of the way of another waggon, and the one I was on went on before I could get down, and being crushed between the roof and the coals, several of my side bones were broken. I had, also, my arm broken by a waggon. I wear a pair of trousers and a jacket, and am very hot when working, but cold when standing still. The life I lead is so dreadful, that I often and often wish I was dead; and a day never passes, but I sit

May 10, Duffryn Pit, Aberdare, 65; May 20, Coppall, near Preston, 36; Feb. 18, 1854, Arley, of the Ince Hall Comp., Wigan, 89; Feb. 19, 1857, Lundhill, near Barnsley, 186; Dec. 11, 1858, Tyldesley, near Manchester, 24; April 6, 1859, Near Neath, Glamorganshire (inundation), 25; March 2, 1860, Burradon, Northumberland (explosion of gas), 76; Dec. 1, Bisco, near Newport (fire-damp), 142; Dec. 20, Hetton (fire-damp), 23; June 11, 1861, Claycross, near Chesterfield (inundation), 25; Twenty-eight accidents within the same period, killing from ten to twenty each, 349; making a total of 1,500.

Singularly enough, this number of 1,500 represents precisely an annual average of 100, but this is only a slight approximation to the total waste of human life yearly occurring in the coal-fields of Great Britain. In the vast majority of every accidents the loss of



DRAWING UP AN INCLINED SEAM FROM A COAL CHAMBER. (Fig. 7.)



HEADINGS, COAL DROPS, AND SEAMS—SECTIONAL VIEW. (Fig. 8.)

pushing the truck of coals along the seam from where the "putters" are at work to the foot of the shaft. The drawer is harnessed by means of a chain attached to the truck. The other end passes through his legs, and is fastened to a belt at his waist. Two boys are propelling the truck with their heads. Many females are engaged in this truly black slavery, far exceeding that slavery abroad which is so often appealing to our sympathies. Surely, with such frightful work before us, we should look more at home, instead of expending all our sympathies with those abroad.

Stretched to their full length, through these narrow seams, with their heads close to the ground and every muscle extended to its utmost, poor boys, and even girls and women, drag on in this killing labour (Fig. 2). There is no relaxation. On, on, in blackening gloom, with water continually dropping from above, rendering the

down for a few minutes and have a good cry." Such are the harrowing tales which could be told by hundreds of females working in the mines. We can picture this terrible life from our annexed engraving. To prevent, however, such accidents as one truck running into another, a glimmering candle is fixed at one end. (See Fig. 4.)

The men generally work in a state of nudity, the reason given for so doing is that it is inconvenient to work with clothes on, as particles of coal are apt to get into the creases and chafe the skin. They, however, sometimes wear pilchers and arm patches—sheaths of thick leather on the arm and under the thigh, to prevent the skin being rubbed while at work; those parts of the thigh and arm which are constantly in contact with the ground become callous and horny, like the sole of the foot. Some of the seams where the

life ranges from one to ten, the cases given above being the exception, and not the rule; and these minor accidents are but seldom chronicled beyond the locality in which they occur. The official returns for the last ten years of fatal accidents arising from all causes in our collieries alone show an average loss of nearly 800 lives per annum. A calling so encompassed with danger, but yet so indispensably necessary, ought surely to excite the kindest sympathy on behalf of those engaged therein, and on all occasions similar to the one so recently engrossing the national mind, our sympathy should be promptly and practically exhibited.

Our space will not permit us to enter into further details. We trust, however, that now attention has been awakened to the many dangers to which miners are liable, every means to lessen the risk will be forcibly insisted upon.



## THE COURT.

After many weeks of strict retirement, her Majesty has now almost daily taken carriage exercise, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

The Crown Princess, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Sunday morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel D. de Ros in waiting on her Majesty.

**THE PRINCESS ALICE.**—Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, previous to leaving New Lodge, the residence of the Belgian Minister, for Baginboto Park, the seat of Sir James Clark, planted a tree in the grounds in commemoration of her visit. The spot chosen, we understand, is near to the two trees planted a few years ago by her Majesty and his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, attended by Lady Barrington and Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, embarked at Southampton on Saturday, at four o'clock, on board her Majesty's yacht Fairy, for Osborne. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, R.E., came from Osborne in the Fairy to meet his sister, and returned with her to Osborne. The Princess appeared to have derived considerable benefit from the change of scene and air.

## ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

**THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.**—A project is on foot to close the proceedings of Easter Monday next by a grand dinner to Lord Clyde and his staff at the Pavilion. Several gentlemen have already given in their names as contributors to the expense of such a demonstration.—*Brighton Herald.*

**FLATTERING COMPLIMENT TO A VOLUNTEER.**—Mr. Thomas Guest Blofeld, of the firm of Messrs. Linklaters, the Bankruptcy solicitors, having given such satisfaction to the 29th Middlesex Volunteers as honorary secretary to the "Ross Testimonial," that he was offered a commission in the regiment, but he declined; a short time since it was submitted to the regiment that Mr. Blofeld should be again requested to accept a commission, when all officers and men, joined in the request, which was put in so complimentary a manner, that Mr. Blofeld could no longer refuse, and he accepted a commission as ensign in No. 1 Company, 29th Middlesex, which commission appeared in the *Gazette* of last Saturday, 1st inst. Mr. Blofeld is a great grandson of General Guest, who, in 1745, was Governor of Edinburgh Castle, which he successfully defended for the House of Hanover against Prince Charles Edward and his army. The circumstance is mentioned in "Waverley."

**1ST SURREY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.**—The official acceptance of the 6th Battery (the Odd Fellows) of this corps has been received by the major commandant. Lieut. Bennell has been nominated to the captaincy of it; and the battery has requested Major D'Albini to offer the post of first lieutenant to Adjutant Silverthorne.

**LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.**—On the 1st inst. a large number of the members of the London Rifle Brigade assembled at Guildhall, under the command of Major and Alderman Ross. The companies having been equalised by their respective captains, the corps, preceded by their splendid bands, and accompanied by a large number of the cadets attached to the regiment, marched to the regimental parade ground, Old Kent-road, for battalion drill. Previous to commencing the manoeuvres, Major Ross stated with regard to the review at Brighton, that Lieutenant-Colonel Close had left the matter to him, and that if a successor to Colonel Hicks was not appointed by that time, he would write to the War Office asking them to appoint a military officer to take command on that day, so that the corps might be ably commanded.

**3RD MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY.**—About 300 members of the above corps assembled at the Depository, St. George's-road, on the 1st inst., under the command of Captain and Adjutant Phillips. They were put through battalion drill; after which they were dismissed. The splendid band of the corps was in attendance, and played some selections in good style. Should they continue to improve as they have hitherto done, they will leave behind them at Brighton a good reputation.

**20TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.**—A large number of the members of the above corps assembled at the Albany Barracks, Regent's-park, on the 1st inst., where they were put through a series of battalion movements. This is one of the numerous corps that will take part in the drills at Brighton on Easter Monday; and a wish has consequently been expressed by the commanding officer that drills generally should be well practised beforehand, in order that the 20th may not be wanting on the occasion.

**QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLES.**—Between 700 and 800 members of the above corps underwent battalion drill in Westminster Hall on the 1st inst.

**37TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.**—Some 400 members of the above corps were put through battalion drill by Lieutenant-Colonel Jakes, in the gardens of the Foundling Hospital, on the 1st inst. This corps is also destined to take part in the field-day on Easter Monday.

**46TH MIDDLESEX RIFLES.**—The members of this corps were practising battalion and other movements in Westminster Hall, under Adjutant Elmstie, on the 1st inst. This being another of the corps destined for Brighton, they are losing no opportunity of drilling.

**CLOSE-SHOOTING.**—An interesting and long-pending match took place, a few days since, at Wormwood Scrubs, between ten men of the 2nd Inland Revenue Company of the Civil Service—a company which had previously been victorious in a long succession of matches—and ten men of the St. James's Company of the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteers—a company which has won every match in which it has been engaged. The ranges were 300, 500, and 600 yards—five shots each range. The weather could not have been more unfavourable, a bitterly cold east wind blowing across the range. After a very keen competition, which was almost continuous, it was ultimately found that each side had registered 102 points; but on verifying the targets, two ricochets had to be deducted from the score of the Queen's, and three from that of the Civil Service, thus giving the victory to the Queen's by one point.

**TRIBUTE TO THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.**—A beautiful window of stained glass has just been placed in the parish church, Lillsall (Newport, Staffordshire), by the vicar and other inhabitants, in memory of the late Duke of Sutherland.

**FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.**—In the year 1860 flogging was inflicted in the navy 761 times, the total number of men liable to corporal punishment being 50,375, that is, one flogging in the year to 72 men. But in 1859 there was one flogging to 61 men, and in 1858 one to 48 men; so that there has been a very marked improvement year by year. There are, in the return for 1859, 87 ships with one or more flogged, which is nearly double the number flogged as except in the return for 1858, and 39 more than in 1859. The ships in which men were flogged differ very greatly in the proportion of punishments. In two instances in 1859 there were ten floggings and not 150 men. In 1858, 32,120 lashes were inflicted; in 1859, 30,329; in 1860, 26,201. Drunkenness and insubordination are the chief causes of these disgraceful punishments.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

\* \* Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**HARRY.**—Pancake-day is supposed to have been taken from the heathen Fornacalia, celebrated on the 15th of February, in memory of making bread before ovens were invented, by the goddess Fornax.

**COAST-GUARD.**—You can look direct from Southampton to British Columbia. Passage from £35 to £50. You may ascertain various routes from a little work noticed in our literary column. Price 1s.

**R. W.**—The roof of the Brunswick Theatre fell in during a day-rehearsal three days after being opened, Feb. 25th, 1858. The proprietor, D. S. Maurice, and nine other persons were killed.

**A. GRAZIER.**—The number of live cattle (including pigs, sheep, and lambs) imported into this country for the year ending December, 1861, was 450,527. In the year 1850, 449,210.

**O. P.**—Charles Kemble made his first appearance at Covent Garden in 1794.

**ARCHER.**—The remains of the old Finchley Archers established the Toxophilite Society at Leicester House. They met in the Bloomsbury-fields behind the site of Gower-street, then removed to Highbury, and have now a fash lodge and about 25 acres of land in the inner circle of Regent's-park. They meet every Friday for practice in spring and summer. Entrance fee £5; annual subscription 2s.

**R. A.**—Sir Joshua Reynolds died at 47, Leicester-square, February 28, 1792.

**INTENDED EMIGRANT.**—Passengers are entitled by the Imperial Passengers' Act to be maintained on board in the same way as during passage for forty-eight hours after arrival, with the proviso that the ship should have a right in possession of her voyage.

**BRELL.**—John Braham first appeared on the stage as "Cupid" at the Royalty Theatre, Wells-street, Whitechapel-square, in 1787.

**POET.**—Milton once lived at the corner of Spring-gardens, Charing-cross.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

In introducing the Revised Code to the House of Commons, Mr. Lowe flung a gratuitous sneer at everybody connected with the system of education hitherto in force. The most wanton and ill-judged of all was that aimed at the managers of schools. A body of persons whose office is not only voluntarily undertaken, but in the highest degree both burdensome and thankless, are represented as a set of cupping-charlatans, who have fastened like leeches on the public purse, and are only bent on screening the inefficiency of their operations from all rigorous tests. The Training Colleges are an anomaly and excrescence, marked for destruction, but permitted to cumber the earth a little longer. As for the inspectors, they are little short of hobgoblins, who imagine a school to be good, and report to that effect, because it has a master who is certificated, and should contain a handful of decent scholars. Instead of doing their work in a plain and sensible way, they are addicted, it seems, to Platonic ideas, and, at an inspection, wander dreamily through the ranks of shock-headed unclashes, peering after insipid essences, which they catch and bottle for the edification of the Council Office. If this picture be correct, the first reform needed is in the inspectorate itself. The impression left by the four hours' speech of the Vice-President of the Council is this—that his knowledge of his subject is derived from every source except that of personal experience. There is the stamp of the official mind throughout. The merits of the Code, no less than its demerits, smacked of the doctrinaire. A little more experience of the actual working of schools would have saved Mr. Lowe from the absurd blunder of requiring infants three years old to read a narrative in monosyllables, and work elementary sums in addition and subtraction. Moreover, if he would condescend occasionally to enter a school, he would receive some enlightenment on a phase over which he was so facetious. By a "good time" we suppose an inspector to indicate simply those elements in the goodness of a school which, though of the highest importance, do not admit of a specific report. Clean faces and respectful manners deserve to be taken into account. So do such features as perfect accord between master and scholars, and warm interest on the part of the children themselves in their schoolwork. These and similar points may be fairly considered, while due stress is laid on the quality of the three elementary branches of instruction. As to the provisions of the New Code affecting pupil-teachers, it is asserted that the system is in this particular to be left intact—that pupil-teachers will continue to be appointed and annually examined by the Committee of Council, and that therefore no change in their status is intended. Who, in the name of goodness, wants to prevent you having your pupil-teachers? Is the language held on this point. Now, the matter really stands thus—while this agency is nominally left as before, the guarantees for its efficiency are entirely removed. Hitherto, pupil-teachers have been kept up to their work by the dependence of their stipend on their annual examination. Hitherto, they have been, through the medium of the Council Office, so bound to the school as to make it difficult, except for some grave reason, to sever the connexion. Both these conditions of their being are abolished by the New Code. In their appointment it is true that the Central Office will continue to have a voice, but as to the future annual examination of the pupil-teachers, we may remark that, inasmuch as it will always follow instead of preceding payment, its value will be next to nothing. Pay first and examine afterward is the principle of the New Code—a principle which we should like to know whether Mr. Lowe is prepared to extend to other cases besides this. Would he, for instance, appoint a youth to a clerkship in the Customs and test his qualifications afterwards? Is he in the habit of paying his domestic servants by anticipation? There is, moreover, a singular inconsistency in this part of his plan. We are told that the principle of the Revised Code is payment for results alone. Not a shilling of the public money is to be expended except on account of some work actually done. Upon the same principle, the pupil-teacher should receive no payment until he had substantiated his claim to the money by passing a satisfactory examination. But what is impracticable in the case of a scholar becomes quite immaterial, it seems, in that of the pupil-teacher. There is no part of the Revised Code which causes more apprehension among those versed in the practical difficulties of school management than that which destroys the intimate tie which has hitherto united the apprentice to his school. The relation in which he stands to the Council Office has operated as the main restraint and check on

volatile propensities—how successfully, the report of the Royal Commissioners, although not specifying the cause, has placed on record beyond possibility of cavil. But that relation is to cease, and henceforward, if the Revised Code passes, he will simply enter into an agreement, and with the managers alone. By giving six months' notice, or paying a small sum, he will be able to put a summary end to his engagement. Under these circumstances, there is too much reason to fear that pupil-teachers will not scruple to escape from their obligations on slight and insufficient pretexts. It must be borne in mind that the resolutions of a body of thirteen are anything but stable. He can hardly be said to exercise any deliberate choice. A sudden dislike to his work or his master may arise, or the prospect of some more remunerative employment in another sphere of life. It is idle to suppose that he will resist the temptation to throw up work. By so doing he will forfeit no stipend, as at present, nor will any reference to the Committee of Council be necessary. Meanwhile, his unfortunate chief will be left in the lurch, to struggle on at the impossible task of infusing order and intelligence into large masses with the inadequate aid of any raw recruit that may offer his services to the school. It is simply disingenuous to assert that the efficiency of the pupil-teacher will not be impaired by the projected changes. Virtually independent of the Council Office, and of the obstacles which its attitude has hitherto interposed to his suddenly quitting service, he will cease to be a pupil-teacher in anything but name; and except for the supererogatory examinations at the end of each year, he will differ in nothing from the exploded monitor of old times. We are quite disposed to believe that the individual examination of children may be safely carried much further than, owing to the lax administration of the Council Office, it has hitherto been.

How to man the fleet has been till now the greatest of all naval difficulties; and though the problem may not yet be fully solved, the statement made by Lord Clarence Paget is a far more satisfactory one than any of his predecessors have ever been able to present. Including Marines, there are 54,000 men afloat. These may be reinforced at any moment by more than 23,000 men and boys, comprising about 10,000 Marines, nearly as many seamen, and 3,000 or 4,000 able-bodied pensioners. Behind all these come the 10,000 Naval Volunteers—every one a picked man, and the whole body animated with a patriotic zeal for which they scarcely had credit until there seemed a chance of a brush with an enemy. As a last resource, there remain 8,000 Coast Volunteers, who would probably be of some service in manning gun-boats and the like, notwithstanding the conditions of their service, which render them useless for general purposes of defence or attack. Nor should it be forgotten that a valuable accession of strength has been secured by the enrolment of the cream of the officers of the merchant service among the Naval Volunteers, and that there appears to be a fair probability that the full muster-roll of the Reserve will be made up in the course of a few years. This is only one of many reforms which have been forced upon the Admiralty, and the credit of it is almost exclusively due to the Royal Commissioners who originated the plan.

The results which have been achieved in the ship-building department are almost equally satisfactory and equally independent of any merit of the Board. The history of the successful experiments which have been made with armour-plated ships is too well known to need repetition. It was in spite of the most unaccountable indifference and repugnance on the part of the Board that the first of our ironclads was laid down, solely in consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon the Admiralty when it was known that France was rapidly creating a fleet with which none of our vessels were fit to cope. Whether the Warrior did or did not labour severely on her cruise is a matter which we may leave Lord Clarence Paget and his opponents to settle among themselves; but it is at any rate a great triumph to have in the English navy a ship at once the fastest and the most formidable in the world, nearly, if not quite, proof against shot of ordinary weight, and capable of weathering without injury one of the most tremendous gales which have ever been experienced in the Bay of Biscay. Future ships may, and we hope will, be improvements on the first model, but enough has been done to prove the feasibility of the plan which the Admiralty persisted in rejecting until public opinion compelled it to move in the right direction.

In some of the changes which Lord Clarence Paget brought before the notice of the house, the Board of Admiralty, it is true, may claim the credit of having acted on its own inspiration. The most important of these is the late reduction of the armament and the complement of many of our finest ships. If men-of-war were built for no other purpose than to sail, it might be a good reason for reducing their armament, to say that they will sail better and strain less if they are relieved of the weight which they have to carry. But the primary purpose of a man-of-war is to fight; and if the new ships of which we have been so proud are compelled to reduce their guns from ninety-one to seventy-one in the case of liners, and from fifty-one to thirty-five in the case of frigates, all that can be said is that they are unfortunate failures. No such necessity was really made out, or even alleged, and the new regulation can only be regarded as one of those pieces of unthrifty economy for which the Board has always been famous. The excuse for the reduction of the crews is even more idle. It is said that the men are unhealthy from overcrowding, but the real truth was allowed to escape in the promise that improved means of ventilation should be introduced between decks. This is the real and sufficient remedy, and the Admiralty may be sure that they will not enlist the sailors' feelings on their side by offering them, at the same time, more room to breathe and more work to do. The one set-off in the sailor's mind against the drill and discipline of a man-of-war is the abundance of hands; and if they are expected to go to sea with a short crew, they might as well remain in the merchant service, where, if fewer hands are employed, very much less is exacted from them. Perhaps the most satisfactory of all the facts mentioned by Lord Clarence Paget is the steady reduction in the number of deserters; and it would be a grievous mistake to disturb the contentment which is being restored to the navy by a change which will at the same time diminish the efficiency of the fleet, and burden the seamen with more than their accustomed share of duty.



## Home News.

**THE GREAT EASTERN.**—It was stated at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Great Ship Company that the board hoped by the middle of April the Great Eastern would be fully equipped and ready for sea. Of the £23,000 authorised to be raised on mortgage, only £18,880 had been obtained, and the remainder was necessary for the completion of the work of preparation. It was intended to send the ship on a short voyage, with the view of securing public confidence, and it was probable she would soon after be sent to New York.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—On the 28th ult. this building was visited by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge. The royal party were accompanied by a numerous suite, and were received on their entrance by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Sir Wentworth Dillke, Mr. Fairbairn, her Majesty's commissioners, and Mr. Sandford, the general manager and secretary of the International Exhibition.

**THE ALBERT MEMORIAL FUND.**—The total sum received in aid of the memorial fund up to Saturday was nearly £37,000.

**ST. DAVID'S DAY.**—Saturday last being St. David's Day, the Eton aquatic season commenced, and the crews paid their first visit to "Old Surley." Much interest was excited throughout the school as to the new arrangement of the various boats' crews, several of the captains and many others having left since last season.

**LIFE AND PROPERTY SAVED BY THE COAST-GUARD.**—During the year 1861 no less than 623 lives were saved by the officers and men employed in the coast-guard service, and property to the value of £607,899. The amount awarded for services rendered during the same period is under £2,100. At Kingstown, 103 lives were saved, and property valued at £196,600; while at Queenstown the number of lives preserved was 171, and the value of property £173,800. The above facts speak volumes in favour of the coast-guard force.—*United Service Gazette.*

**FREE EMIGRATION TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—The Adelaide, of 829 tons, owned by Messrs. Somes, of London, left Southampton on Saturday for Abaco Bay, with a full complement of "permitted" emigrants and others, selected for the Cape Colonial Government by Mr. Arthur C. Saunders. They are under the medical charge of Surgeon Superintendent F. O. Roberts, and number 261 souls, equal to 228½ statute adults, comprising 38 married couples, 73 single men, 52 single women, and 60 children and infants. From among them Mr. Saunders appointed Mrs. Emma French to be matron, and Mr. H. W. Bidwell to be schoolmaster. The Adelaide is the thirty-second free emigration ship despatched wholly at the colonial expense under the local act of 1857, the operation of which has so added 9,278 souls to the population of the colony.

**CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT.**—It is rumoured that Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Cowper will exchange offices.

**THE BUDGET.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention of submitting his financial statement to the house before Easter, which falls this year on the 20th of April.

**MR. G. LENOX CONINGHAM,** formerly attached to the late mission at Naples, has been appointed unpaid *attaché* to her Majesty's legation at the Hague.

**GREAT GRIMSBY ELECTION.**—A petition from three electors of the borough of Grimsby against the return of Mr. Chapman, alleging bribery, treating, and undue influence, was printed among the parliamentary papers issued on Saturday.

**GOOD NEWS.**—Life annuities, to the amount of more than £2,500 per annum, have fallen in during the present year to the relief of the Consolidated Fund. The above sum is nearly equal to a half-penny per pound in the City rental.—*City Press.*

**THE TROOPSHIPS MAURITIUS AND ADRIATIC.**—The screw transport Mauritius put in at Plymouth, on March 2nd, to coal. She left Halifax February 14th. The Mauritius has lost jibboom, foreyard, and four boats. The transport Adriatic was still frozen up.

**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.**—The barque Johanne, of Bremen, for Cardiff, has been wrecked on the Long Island, off Harwich. All hands were lost except the second mate.

**ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.**—Up to the close of last week 11,251 claims had been received, and 10,014 volunteers enrolled in the various ports of the United Kingdom. Of the above, 32 hold certificates of competency as masters, and 149 certificates of competency as mates; 19 hold certificates of service as masters, and 39 certificates of service as mates. Total holding certificates, 239; and the force embraces 1,456 petty officers in the merchant service.

**A WEALTHY BEGGAR.**—The Stepney parochial authorities have advertised for the heirs of a travelling beggar named John Denham, supposed to have belonged originally to Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died lately in a lodging-house in High-street, Stepney, and was buried at the expense of the parish. The parochial officers found in the pocket of the coat which had been worn by the deceased a coarse leather pocket-book, containing six bank deposit receipts for sums amounting in the whole to £700.

**FIRE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—On Saturday, about noon, whilst some workmen were employed in covering the dome, on the eastern corner, the fire they were using to warm their soldering-irons melted a small part of the framework, and the fire falling upon the woodwork ignited it. The workmen at once succeeded in getting the fire extinguished before much damage was done.

The Lord Mayor has consented to take the chair at the annual meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution, to be held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

**THE LAW OF TELEGRAMS.**—In the Lord Mayor's Court, an action was brought by Mr. Hervey against the Electric Telegraph Company, to recover damages for non-delivery of a message at Chatham. The station there belongs to another company, and having been closed at an earlier hour than formerly, the change being unknown to the Electric Telegraph Company's clerk, the message could not be delivered in time. The jury gave a verdict for the company on the ground that their contract with the sender of the message terminated with the wires under their control. The plaintiff had leave to move for a new trial in a superior court.

**LONDON MORTALITY.**—The Registrar-General has just issued a return of the mortality of London for the last year, which presents some interesting results. The number of deaths during the year was 65,001, out of a population of 2,815,138. Allowing for the preponderance of births over deaths, it appears that fifty persons on an average must have arrived and settled in London every day to account for the increase in the population, and that without reference to an unascertained number who took the places of those who left the metropolis for other localities. There is a steady decrease in the rate of mortality, which becomes more marked every year.

**THE POOR ILL-USED POSTMEN.**—The letter-carriers of the metropolis are still dissatisfied. A meeting of the body was held recently in Cowper-street Hall, when it was proposed that they should occupy Exeter Hall, in order to secure a larger audience, before whom to rehearse their wrongs. We may look forward, therefore, to a renewed agitation of the subject, and we may assume that if they can make out a real case of hardship or breach of faith, the public will not be slow to support them.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL AND MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.**—Mr. Smith O'Brien has challenged Sir Robert Peel to meet him in hostile combat in France or Belgium for his reflections on the cabbage-garden traitors.

## Provincial News.

**DISTRESSING SUICIDE AT PLYMOUTH.**—For several weeks past George Leech, Esq., a retired solicitor in this town, has been suffering under weak mental health, and, by the advice of his surgeon, has been watched by two men-servants. On the 19th of December last, while walking with an old friend near the sea in this neighbourhood, he suddenly proposed suicide, and but for the prompt intervention of his friend, would have carried out his proposition. On the 28th ult., two of his servants, the cook and gardener, were married in his house, and Mr. Leech rose earlier than usual, as he said, for the purpose of wishing them joy. About five o'clock in the afternoon one of his male attendants left him in the drawing-room for a few minutes, and on his return Mr. Leech was missing. The unfortunate gentleman was seen shortly after crossing to Hoe towards the rocks, by a gentleman who knew him, but was not personally acquainted with him. A rigid search was made, but nothing further was seen of him until Saturday morning, when the body of the deceased was found in a hole in the rocks under the Hoe. Mr. Leech was in affluent circumstances, and nearly eighty years of age. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday night.—*Verdict, "Temporary insanity."*

**THE MURDER OF A GIRL AT WINDSOR BY HER FATHER.**—John Gould, aged thirty-nine, who appeared in the garb of a labouring man, was indicted at Reading, last week, for the wilful murder of his daughter, Hannah Gould, on the 30th of December last. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The learned judge passed the awful sentence of death upon the prisoner, who, throughout the whole trial, exhibited an air of indifference. He left the dock, after saying a few words to the deputy-governor of the goal.

**SHOCKING DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.**—An inquest has been held at Brighton on the body of William Harris, a little boy two years old, who died from drinking boiling water. From the evidence it appeared that deceased was in the kitchen during the morning with his mother, who was washing, when she told him to go into the parlour or into the street, as he would get wet if he stopped there. He left and went into the parlour, and directly afterwards she was alarmed by hearing great screaming, and, on going into the room, found that deceased had caught up a little kettle of boiling water, which was upon the fire, and had drunk from out of the spout. A surgeon was immediately sent for. Deceased never rallied, but died in the greatest agony. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**DETERMINED SUICIDE AT LINDFIELD.**—A determined act of suicide was committed last week, at Lindfield (a village near Haywards Heath Station, on the Brighton line), by Mr. George Kennedy, a retired tradesman, who formerly carried on business as an upholsterer at Brighton. It appeared in evidence, at the inquest, that deceased was about fifty-one years of age, and had a wife and large family. On Wednesday afternoon his daughters went to a confirmation class, leaving deceased and a servant girl, named Rosina Cork, at home. During their absence deceased asked the servant for a pin, and proceeded to clean out the nipple of his gun, having done which, he placed a cap on the gun and snapped it. He then loaded the piece with powder and shot, and proceeded at once into the garden at the rear of the house. Shortly afterwards the servant girl heard the report of a gun, and, on looking into the garden, she saw deceased lying in the pathway, with the gun by his side. She instantly gave an alarm, and two neighbours immediately went to deceased, whom they found half-leaning against the door-post of the coach-house in the garden. A gun, which had been recently discharged, lay by his side, and in the guard of the trigger was fixed a lath, by means of which, it is supposed, he drew the trigger, and letting it fly back again, lodged the contents of the gun in his stomach. Deceased's death must have been instantaneous, the charge having entered the vital parts. A verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

**SUICIDE ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—On Thursday morning week, just after the Portsmouth up-train, which leaves Chichester at 6.33, had quitted that station, a man was observed on the side of the line in a stooping position. He waited until the train approached, and then deliberately laid himself across the rails. The act was too sudden to admit of the train being stopped; but it did not pass over him, in the manner he expected; on the contrary, he received a blow from a buffer, which struck him away from the train, but it was in itself sufficient to cause his instant death. The body was picked up and conveyed to the Crown Inn, at Rumboldswyke, where it was identified as that of a man named King, a gardener, who has for some time been in a strange state of mind. The inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict "that deceased destroyed himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind."

**THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.**—Mr. Frederick Millbank, in answer to a requisition, has consented to come forward on the Liberal interest as candidate for the North-Riding of Yorkshire, in the place of Mr. Cayley, deceased. An address has been issued by Mr. W. J. S. Morritt, who has been for some time chairman of the Conservative committee of the Riding.

**WORKS AT CHATHAM.**—In addition to the extension of the dockyard by the formation of additional docks, basins, &c., the Admiralty have decided on still further improving the dockyard, so as to afford increased facilities for the construction of the iron and other vessels now building at this establishment. This will involve an additional outlay of nearly £50,000, which sum will be applied for during the present year.

**STORM SIGNALS FOR BRIGHTON AND THE SOUTH COAST.**—Arrangements have been made at Brighton, Newhaven, and Shoreham Coast-Guard Stations to carry out Admiral Fitzroy's storm warning signals.

**FATAL LION FIGHT.**—For the last few days of Lynn Mart, Mander's menagerie of wild beasts has been exhibiting on the Tuesday Market-place. This menagerie is well known by the accidents which have occurred in connexion with the feats of daring amongst the lions by Maccom. On Monday evening last a real lion fight took place between the famous lion "Wallace" and a lioness. It appears that the lioness had hitherto been kept separate, in consequence of her not being perfectly tame. Having recently shown signs of a quiet spirit, the proprietor ordered the slide which divided her den from that in which the other lion and lioness were confined to be withdrawn. No sooner was this done than the lion "Wallace" crouched down and almost instantly sprung upon the new comer with the utmost ferocity, and seized her by the throat. A fearful scene ensued, but it was of short duration, for "Wallace" was assisted by another lioness, and combined they succeeded in killing the lioness very quickly. The roaring of the wild beasts during this struggle was fearful. It is said that the lioness which was killed was worth nearly £200.

**DEATH BY DROWNING AT OXFORD.**—We regret to announce the melancholy death, by drowning, of Mr. George Rankine Luke, M.A., student and tutor of Christ Church, who met with a watery grave yesterday afternoon on the Isis. It appears that a waterman, named Hunt, was steering a boat down the river in the afternoon, and when in Kennington Reach he discovered an outrigger dingy turned upside down. Fearing that an accident had occurred, the occupiers of Hunt's boat raised an alarm, and the drags were without loss of time procured, and the lifeless body of Mr. Luke was discovered. He was taken to the Isis Tavern, there to await the coroner's inquisition. Mr. Luke was distinguished as a man of great ability in the university, having in 1858 gained the Gaisford prize, in 1857 the Ireland scholarship, and subsequently been elected from Balliol to a studentship at Christ Church. The melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom throughout the university.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES AT VENICE.**—A correspondent writing from Venice on the 29th ult., says:—"The day after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, H.M.S. Osborne came and anchored nearly opposite the Imperial Palace, in front of the Piazzetta. Every facility had been given by the authorities, and the place of anchorage was left to the choice of the Prince. After visiting the Empress, his Royal Highness inspected the ducal palace, and others of the many splendid monuments of this interesting city, the weather, however, being far from propitious. On the following day the Prince honoured the Consul-General, M. Perry, by accepting to lunch at his house, and after having visited many interesting objects, churches, monument, &c., returned to the Osborne, on board of which he continued to reside during his stay. The Consul-General and Captain Chamier, R.N., had the honour of dining with his Royal Highness on board that vessel. This morning early the Prince left Venice in excellent health, on board the Osborne, for Pola. His Royal Highness and all the gentlemen of his suite expressed themselves highly gratified with their visit."

Pursuing the plan on which we first set out, we give an illustration of Venice.

The only open place of any magnitude in Venice, is "The Piazza of St. Mark" (the domes of which are seen in our illustration on page 344), with the piazzette leading to it, and forming the state entrance to Venice from the sea. The Piazzetta is at right angles with the great square, branching off in a line with the Church of St. Mark.

This edifice was founded in 977, under the direction of architects from Constantinople. It is extremely rich in ornaments. The centre dome is ninety feet in height; the nave, 245 feet in length; the transept, 201 feet. The front is 170 feet in width, and 72 feet high without its surmounting figures. In front of the cathedral are three high poles, supported on handsome bases of bronze, on which were formerly displayed the flags of Morea, Crete, and Cyprus. On one side, and turning a side front to the port, is the old palace of the Doges; and on the other side are the Zecco, or Mint, and the Library of St. Mark, the regular architecture, and fresh and modern appearance of which seem to mock the fallen majesty of their antique neighbour. On the fourth side of the Piazzetta stand two magnificent granite columns, as shown in our engraving. Between these two columns, in former times, public executions took place. The Piazza of St. Mark is an oblong area of about 800 feet by 350 feet, flagged over. Two of its sides consist of regular buildings with deep arcades. Each side is itself uniform, though not similar to the other. On the north is the Procuratorie Vecchie, and on the south, the Procuratorie Nuove; and at the end are the cathedral of St. Mark, the Orologio, and the Campanile. From being the only piece of open ground in Venice of any consequence, this square is almost constantly thronged with company; and it is the scene of all the public masquerades, festivals, &c., that take place in the city.

Venice is built on a cluster of small islands, and, owing to the lowness of these, she seems to float upon the sea. The streets, or rather passages, are nearly all alleys, resembling Cranbourne-alley, and seldom more than five or six feet wide, paved with marble slabs, with small sewers to carry off the filth. To ride in a carriage or on horseback is out of the question. Nearly all business is carried on by means of barges or gondolas. They are generally long, narrow, light vessels, and though rowed only by a single gondolier with one oar, cut through the water with extraordinary velocity. An old law directed that all gondolas should be painted black. Some of the gondolas, belonging to private families, are magnificently fitted up. In the middle is an apartment fitted with glass windows, blinds, cushions, &c., for the accommodation of four persons. The charge for a gondola is about tenpence an hour, and with it you may soon visit every part of the city.

**ALEXANDRIA, March 1.**—The Prince of Wales has arrived here. His Royal Highness left immediately for Cairo, the Nile, and Upper Egypt. The Prince will remain in Egypt for about a month.

## FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From *Le Follet*.)

The mode of decreasing the width of the skirts of dresses at the waist is more and more adopted. The skirt must be very full; an ample training skirt most decidedly gives grace to the figure. Even tarlatane and tulle dresses are made with trains. Every breadth is gored; all silk dresses are submitted to this rule. Visiting dresses are no longer made with plain skirts.

The materials may be more or less beautiful; but that which constitutes the true elegance of a robe is the trimming. There is a very great variety. We will describe two or three different styles.—Velvet is no longer so frequently placed in wide bands at the edge of dresses, but rather in ruffles, put on in Grecian or in rings. Trimming of the same material as the dress is also worn. Narrow plaited flounces, set on in threes; bouillonnés between, or rows of terry velvet. There is also an elegant passe-montee of chenille; several rows of it on the skirt. This is always the same colour as the dress.

High bodies are sometimes made open, but it is the exception; generally with a point, when the material is rich, and for full dress or evening visits.

For ball dresses, the point d'Espagne is, perhaps, the most elegant ornament. A complete dress may be obtained of it—skirt, body, and sleeves. Now that ball-dresses are so excessively fairy-like, it is a great difficulty to arrange trimmings upon them with good taste.

Bouillonnés of tulle and ruffles of crape or tarlatane compose the dress, and flowers are placed in the middle of the tufts of tulle.

The following toilette, worn lately at a ball, was very charming:—The skirt was of double tulle drapery, over an under-skirt of double bouillonnés of bright rose-coloured tulle; at intervals the rose-coloured tulle formed tufts, in the midst of which were placed bows of gauze with silver stars. Another row was crossed with white tulle, but, instead of bows, bunches of white lilac. The head-dress was of marabout feathers; in the centre, a large antique cameo, set round with diamonds, a bouquet of white feathers, and a plait of black velvet, upon which was a wheat-ear of diamond. The back hair had black velvet, with diamonds, and another feather bouquet.

This novel style of placing diamonds on black velvet produces a splendid effect; their brilliancy is enhanced, and the complexion is less tried.

The style of evening coiffure is not only extremely elegant, but equally becoming. Feathers, flowers, velvet ribbons, lace, and precious stones are all used; and sometimes several of these materials are found in one head-dress.

Dress caps are also very pretty, as they no longer resemble the old-fashioned cap, but rather an elegant head-dress. The form is round, with a thick ruche of tulle, trimmed with flowers or bows of ribbon or velvet. Sometimes a black violette forms all the cap. It is disposed *en pointe*, and a single flower—white, red, or pink, according to the complexion of the wearer—placed on the bandeau. This style is very simple and pretty.

There is little variety in bonnets this month. Black velvet trimmed with white or red feathers, are still fashionable; the trimming becomes increasingly voluminous; and the feathers, instead of forming a tuft at the top, now frequently reach to the curtain. White felt bonnets are come into fashion. The Empress wore one the other day, trimmed inside and out with brier roses. They are mostly trimmed with marabout feathers, either white or coloured. They are, however, more *coiffure* with white.

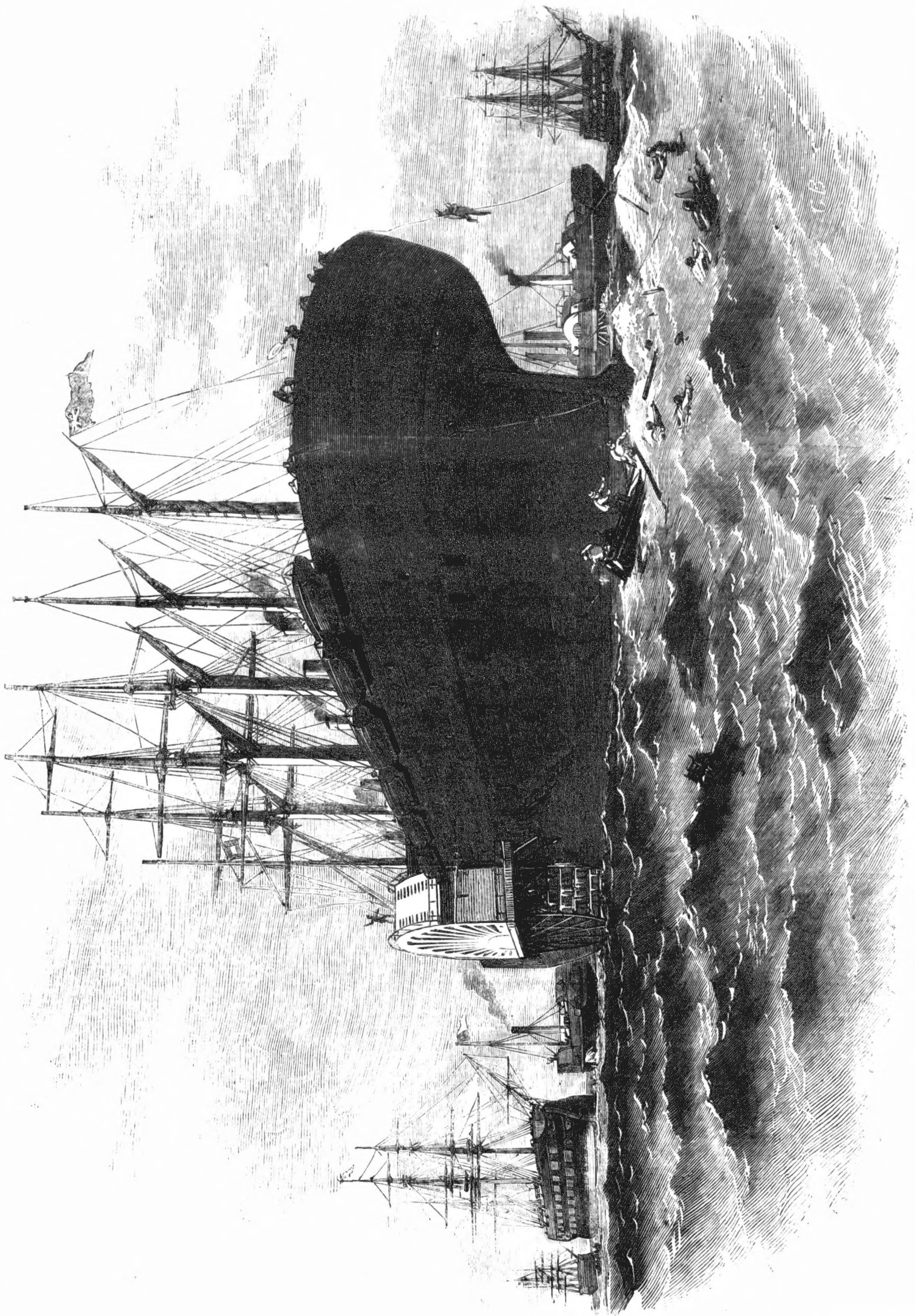




THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST-VERENICH. (See page 343.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY. (See page 344.)



THE GREAT EASTERN ACCIDENT AT MILFORD HAVEN. (See page 347.)



## LORD MAYORS COURT.

(Before the Common Serjeant and a Jury.)

(Before the Common Sergeant of Sessions.) The plaintiff brought this action to recover damages for the loss of his daughter's services, by reason of her having been seduced by the defendant, who had allowed judgment to go by default. Mr. H. James appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lattler for the defendant. Counsel, in stating the case, said the plaintiff was an operative chemist in the service of Messrs. Silver, and the defendant was son of a picture-dealer in St. Paul's Churchyard, and proprietor of some supper-rooms in the vicinity of the Haymarket. In the month of September, 1829, under a pretence of visiting some aunt, the young lady left her parents' house in the evening, and went to Highbury Barn. She was then only in her nineteenth year. She there met with the defendant, and an intimacy sprung up between them. They went to the theatre together on several occasions, and on one evening in November she met him by appointment at the Angel, Islington. In the course of their walk they went into a public-house, where she partook of a glass of wine. He then took her to a coffee-shop in the neighbourhood of Newgate-street, and stopped all night with her. She remained there two days, and then she returned home. The plaintiff made some inquiry into the matter, and found that his daughter had been, and he was led to believe that she was married. About a fortnight afterwards his daughter was induced to leave her home again, and live with defendant as his wife; and at his direction she wrote to her mother, the defendant having first written the draft for her to that she was going to Paris, where the defendant intended to marry immediately. They lived together till the following November as man and wife, and defendant addressed letters to her as Mrs. Barnes. After was compelled to leave him, owing to his ill-usage. The plaintiff numerous inquiries respecting his daughter; and, on his suspicion being aroused, he consulted his solicitor, and proceedings were taken. The defendant promised that he would marry her, and, at his station, she went back to him in a few weeks, and lived with him that year, when he desired her to leave him. She was only away by him, and in the following December she was married. There had been an agreement about some furniture, and, in consequence of, owing to the defendant having left her in a hurry, without any funds; and after the first separation, he addressed to her, saying he would send a draft on his bankers, and she would see me, and I never loved you, but I can't say I do not hear from you I will wait till I come across you from the fellow who is going to honourably terminate you shall not rest with any one else; that—And believe me yours in haste—Yours." It appeared that the plaintiff's daughter after she had left the defendant, of his (the defendant's) conduct the marriage was left with her infant dependent on her mercy gave evidence confirming the above statement, and addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, awarding to the plaintiff £250 damages.

## E COURTS

Disturbing a Jewish funeral was a capital offence, and a death sentence. The defendant, Louis Isaac, keeper of the Old Kent-road, was creating a disturbance on Saturday, the defendant went into the synagogue, just before the close of the service, and wished to address the multitude. He spoke very loudly, and frightened the assembly very much. He was put outside by some of the men present, and he remained outside until the meeting was over, and would not go away until he was taken into custody. The Lord Mayor (to the defendant): Well, what have you to say? Prisoner (with an air of great importance): Well, my lord, I was singing rather loudly, and the people signed to me to be quiet. I was quiet, and after the singing was over I expressed a wish to address the meeting, when two or three laid hold of me and pushed me out. Lord Mayor: It is quite clear that you had no right there to address the meeting. Prisoner: I had a right there, my lord. Lord Mayor: You are not of that persuasion. Prisoner: I am not of that persuasion. Lord Mayor: You are brought here and placed before the bar of public justice, to be tried as a culprit, and I would advise you to conduct yourself with more propriety. Prisoner: I know that, and if I have done wrong punish me for it. You accuse me of not being of the Jewish persuasion. Lord Mayor: Are you of their persuasion or not? Prisoner: I decline to answer that question. Lord Mayor: Well, whether you are or not, you had no right to address the meeting. You must pay a fine, or be imprisoned. Thank you, my lord. I have got the money for the present; so therefore, I must be locked up. The prisoner was then removed to the cell.

## GUILDHALL.

MURDERER'S ARREST.—Charlotte Bowen, a middle-aged woman, was charged with a murderous assault upon her husband, John Bowen, the husband, was on Monday week removing his furniture, in order to have it taken to Greenwich, where he intended residing, in order to be near his work, when his wife objected to leave Poppin's-court, obstructed the removal of the goods, and commenced breaking and destroying them with a hatchet. He endeavoured to prevent her, and while he was passing a bed out of the window she came behind him and struck him a blow on the head which felled him senseless to the ground. He believed it was the hatchet which she used, but he was not sure, as he was before, and no one else was in the room. For the defence, Peter Bowen, a brother of the accused, the prosecutor, said he was in the house when his father knocked his mother down stairs, and her head got jammed between the banisters so severely that it was necessary to have assistance to extricate her. Not liking to see his mother so ill-treated, he took up the kitchen-poker and struck his father on the head. The hatchet was not used at all, and his mother did not strike his father with either the hatchet or the poker. Mr. Dempsey, a surgeon, who had examined the prosecutor's head, found on the forehead a deep laceration in length, which must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, such as a hatchet, and could not have been caused by the poker, or it would have been a ragged, contused wound.—Committed for trial.

## WESTMINSTER

THE PRETENDING INDIAN SOLDIER.—Charles Williams, alias Samuel Ham-brook, who stands charged with felony and fraud, under circumstances of peculiar heartlessness and cruelty, was brought up for final examination. A new charge was exhibited against the accused for a fraud upon a poor woman named Pitt, and further evidence was now given in support of Harriet Kinstrom, a married daughter of Mrs. Pitt's, said that when the prisoner came to her mother's house, with a representation that he had been sent from the War Office to give tidings of her son, Mrs. Pitt sent for witness, who was in service, to hear the welcome intelligence from his own lips. "Witness continued: When I went into my mother's room I said to her, 'Prisoner, who do you come from my brother Joseph?' and he replied, 'Yes, I do,' I said, 'You thought he was dead; he has been away fifteen years, and we have not heard of him since.' He said, 'You mean to say he is alive and well?' and he replied, 'Alive and well, and he wants to see you.' I promised him I would come to you. I have just arrived from India, where I left your brother five or six weeks ago. I came here with Lord Canning's horses, and I am going to return directly with Lord Elgin." He then told us he had walked from Woolwich to find us and had to walk back when I gave him 5s. to pay his expenses. I expressed my surprise that my brother had not written to us, when prisoner said it was an awkward journey to India to get postage-stamps, and if I could send a few out to him and his mother, he would be glad to receive them; and I accordingly got six-pennyworth and gave him for my brother, whom I should have no difficulty in writing to. Inspector Humphreys said he could prove that the prisoner never was in India at all. After hearing further evidence, Mr. Paynter committed the prisoner for trial.

**ASSAULTING A LICENCEE VICTUALER**—Robert Lloyd, a private in the Guards, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Mr. William Henry Norman, proprietor of the Lion's Arms Tavern, High-street, Knightsbridge, complainant said that at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the defendant entered his house, intoxicated, when two of his comrades endeavoured to persuade him to go home, and falling, left him. As he seemed much overtaken by drink, complainant thought that if he let him remain and sleep a little, he would recover, and be able to go to his barracks, but the moment complainant left the bar he became much excited, was apparently in a sort of delirium tremens, and complainant gave him some water, a glass of brandy upon him, in return for which he gave him a very violent and excessive beating, which he gave to complainant, so that he could be in the street, which took place, and was very painful during the night. A policeman proved that defendant kicked him twice in the side. A sergeant said that defendant's character as a soldier seven years in the regiment was good. Defendant said he was very sorry. Complainant, in reply to the magistrate, said that his eye was now better, but he thought defendant's conduct a bad reprisal for his kindness. The policeman having said

he was not much hurt, Mr. Paynter fined defendant 20s. He was committed for fourteen days in default.

## CLERKENWELL.

ATTEMPT TO CONSPIRE TO A COMBINE THROUGHOUT A VIOLENT ASSAULT.—  
 SEEMED TO BRING OUT OF A CELL AT THE POLICE-STATION.—George Atkins,  
 aged 27, a smith, residing at 14, Little Guildford-street, Ross-sell-square,  
 was charged before Mr. Barker with assaulting Police-constable Bittleson,  
 80 E. in the execution of his duty, he (the prisoner) being drunk at the  
 time. Mr. John Wakeling attempted for the defence. Police-serjeant  
 Wheeler, 18 E. said the constable had been so severely beaten and kicked,  
 and was now in such a state that he was unable to stand at the police  
 court. He then handed in the following memorandum to the court:—  
 "I, the undersigned, who has been kicked on the legs, and rendered unable  
 to do my duty, which may be protracted.—G. O. Horrocks, M.D.,  
 M.R.C.S., &c. March 3, 1892." The prisoner and other members of his  
 family have several times figured at this court on charges of drunkenness  
 and assault. On Saturday night the defendant was drunk, and the injured  
 man was called to take the prisoner to the station. The prisoner struck  
 and kicked the constable in a very violent and brutal manner, and on that  
 way to the police-station he endeavoured to bite the constable, and on that  
 as another man who was assisting. Police-serjeant Gordon, 21 E. said the  
 prisoner tried to break out, and was held with a pair of compasses he had  
 got. Wakeling said he should reserve his defence, but hoped his worship  
 would take bail. Mr. Barker remanded the prisoner for a week, and  
 consented to take bail, one surety in the sum of £40, and the prisoner in £20.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

**NOVEL MOVE OF "FLYINGER."** LOUISIANA.—John Johnson, a dyer, was charged as follows:—"The prisoner had on a pair of goloshes when taken into custody, and had with him a bag and two cards, on which were written, "Mr. George Bruce, passenger to Barnet," there being no doubt that his plan was, when he secured any booty, to tie one of the cards to the end of the bag's mouth, so as to deceive the police in the event of his being stopped. It appears that early on Monday morning, Mr. J. Ryan, said to lodge the house, and said, "that you, Mr. Daniel." The prisoner said, "Yes," but knowing it was not, he jumped out of bed, and pursued the prisoner, who opened the street-door. Mr. Ryan was determined not to lose the prisoner, pursued him, and brought him back, and gave him into custody. Mr. Ryan, in answer to the magistrate, said he could not tell how the prisoner got into the house, and that he was awake by hearing some one at his clothes on the stairs. He was in his shirt, pursuing the prisoner in the street. Several latch-keys were found, one of them opening the street-door, on the slab near the street door, but they did not belong to the house. Inspector Walder said he believed he had seen the prisoner before. Robinson, 161 C, exhibited the bag to the magistrate, and it was one of a very capacious description. The prisoner was remanded for a week, Mr. Tyrwhitt complimenting Mr. Ryan, on his clever capture of the pri-

AR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—Joseph Wills, 23, of

15. Pitt-street, a prier-machoe maker, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with seriously cutting and wounding a man named John Earl, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. A certificate was put in from the Middlesex Hospital, stating that the injured man was unable to attend. It appeared that the prisoner had been living with his mother, who on Saturday night, broke up all the articles of furniture, and his mother, who was assaulted by him, cried "murder." The injured man went to see whether he could pacify the prisoner, who was in a very excited state, when he was stabbed in the throat through a half-closed door. Morecroft, 165, said, on taking the prisoner to the hospital, he only found a wound in the throat. The jury found a wife in the prisoner's waistcoat, but the prisoner said that was not the one he had done it with.—Remanded.

WORSHIP-STREET

TRADES' UNION.—James Hayes, a powerful young fellow, was charged before Mr. Knox, with a most violent assault. On the 20th ult. at night, a skin-dresser named Lane was in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, when a woman requested him to direct her to Friars'-mount, Bethnal-green. Lane, stepped aside from the public thoroughfare so to do, and was suddenly confronted by the prisoner, who accused him of an intention to rob her. Lane simply observed in reply, "Go on," and was instantly struck a fearful blow in the face by the prisoner, who repeated the assault before resistance could be offered. Lane fell to the ground, and was subsequently taken to hospital. The prisoner was immediately committed for trial.

TRADES' UNION.—A speaker at a meeting of the Trades' Union, who had ultimately returned to work, his family having in the interim suffered severely from the imprudent step he had adopted. This resumption of labour it was consequently supposed had excited the anger and given rise to the assault in question. Mr. Knox therefore directed a remand, for the purpose of ascertaining some further information upon the matter. On Monday the prisoner was placed at the bar, and the depositions were complete for his commitment to answer the charge at the sessions, when the constable who had the conduct of the case observed, that although the prosecutor had been in attendance in the early part of the day he could not now be found. The worthy magistrate therefore reluctantly discharged the prisoner, and the proceedings must severely upon the unbusinesslike character of the outrage, and described the perpetrator as one far worse than any of those misguided men who formed the union, he being evidently their tool and bully. The prisoner, who had not denied the alleged motive for the assault, on finding he was liberated, said, "Thank you, sir, it shan't happen again."

## SOUTHWARK

IMPUDENT ROBBY BY A RETURNED CONVICT.—William Gooding, a young fellow who has recently undergone four years' penal servitude for highway robbery, was brought before Mr. Burcham, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing valuable documents, from the person of Frederick Thomas Massey under the following daring circumstances: The prosecutor deposed that he was a commercial traveller, and resided at 136, Fleet-street. On the 28th ult., between five and six o'clock, he was passing along Kent-street, New Kent-road, when a girl came up to him and told him that the prisoner had just stolen a pocket-book from his coat-pocket, and the same time pointing out the prisoner to him as he was running away. Witness pursued him, and saw him enter a house, and close the door behind him. He knocked, and the prisoner came to the door, when he asked him to give him back the pocket-book he had stolen from him. The prisoner, in a menacing attitude, declared that he knew nothing of the pocket-book, and told him "if he did not go away about his business he would knock his brains out." At the same time he rushed past him, and ran off. A police-constable fortunately came up, and, after a smart chase, secured the prisoner, and gave him into custody. Mr. Duffell, 151 M, said he was in his house at St. Stephen's-street, between five and six o'clock on the previous afternoon, when he heard cries of "Stop thief," and "Police!" in the street. He ran out to see what was the matter, when he saw the prisoner running towards the Borough, followed by the prosecutor, who called out that the prisoner had stolen his pocket-book. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery. Dennis Scammel, 17 M, an officer especially employed at the South Eastern Railway Terminus, said he knew the prisoner as a notorious thief. He had not seen him for many days liberated from prison after undergoing three years' penal servitude for highway robbery. Mr. Burcham fully committed him for trial.

**DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A GENTLEMAN**.—Mr. Francis Martin, a middle-aged gentleman, engaged for business in the City, was brought before Mr. Justice, charged with assaulting two young ladies, Misses Elizabeth Wright and Jane Parry, while on their way home from church. The first young lady said that she lived with her father, a licensed victualler, and proprietor of the Compasses Tavern, Little Guildford-street, Southwark. On Sunday evening, a little after eight o'clock, she left Trinity Church with a friend, and while they were proceeding towards home the prisoner came up to her and seized her by the waist in a rude manner. He also pushed her against the shutters of Albion House, and she fell down. A crowd collected, and she managed to get away from him. Mr. Burcham asked her whether he was sober at the time? She replied that he appeared to have been drinking, but still she thought he knew what he was about. Miss Jane Parry said she accompanied last witness to Trinity Church, and on their way home the prisoner suddenly seized hold of her, and then, when she called out, he pushed her down. At the same time, at moments; but, on looking round, she saw the prisoner following Miss Wright, and he pushed her down. Witness went up to him, and told him he was no gentleman to act in such a disgraceful manner towards a young lady, when he turned round and said he should follow them wherever they went. Witness told him he should not annoy her, when he attempted to seize hold of her cloth; and, in endeavouring to escape from him, she nearly fell under a cab that was passing. Mr. Burcham asked if he acted indiscreetly towards either of them. Both ladies replied in the negative. He acted very unmanly towards them, however, and I detected a mob, but no one came forward to prosecute. Miss Parry added, that she lost her Prayer-book in the scuffle. Mr. Burcham asked the prisoner what he had to say in answer to the charge. The prisoner, in a very penitential manner, begged pardon, and expressed great sorrow for his conduct. He had been drinking with some old friends in the City, and unfortunately imbibed too much wine, which took such an effect on him that he was unconscious of anything that occurred for a long time. His

was extremely surprised that some one among the mob did not protect the young ladies from his annoyance. Mr. Burcham told him it was a very bad case, attacking young females as they were going home from church. He must fine him £5 for each assault, or two months' imprisonment.

## GREENWICH

**ALEXANDER O'NEILL**—Louis Baker, a boy, aged fourteen, was charged before Mr. Traill with playing at a game of buttons in the public footways, the annoyance of the inhabitants and foot-passengers at Sydenham. The prisoner, it appeared, was seen making a hole with his knife in the foot-way opposite a tradesman's shop by Police-constable Edwards, 57 R, and as the prisoner, with about twenty other lads, commenced playing at buttons at the spot, the officer took him into custody. The prisoner's father afterwards attended at the station and became answerable for his appearance; the constable repeatedly informed him that his "great complaint" had been made, and that he was liable for the purpose named. Mr. Traill said the prisoner had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 4s. under the Police Act, and ordered him to pay a fine of 10s., or be imprisoned in the House of Correction for ten days.

## Accidents and Offences.

**MYSTERIOUS SUFFOCATION OF A CHILD IN A TRAVELLING VAN.**—Yesterday week, an inquiry was held at the King Harry Tavern, Mile-end-road, by Mr. John Humphrey, one of the Middlesex coroners, touching the death of Frederick Bishop, who was found, on the 23rd ult., suffocated in a travelling van occupied by its parents. The mother of the deceased deposed that on the evening in question she locked the child up in the van, where it lay in bed, while she went to a concert. After an absence of four hours, she returned, and found the child dead. She did not call in a doctor or give an alarm. That was the third of her children that had died without medical attendance, and under somewhat similar circumstances. Dr. Dilke said that he had examined the deceased and found death had been unquestionably caused by suffocation, but how, it was impossible to say. The body was very much emaciated. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was suffocated in a certain travelling van, but there is no evidence to show how; and that the mother was guilty of neglect in leaving the deceased so many hours unattended."

**THE FATAL ASSAULT AT THE NEW CATTLE MARKET.**—The inquest has been held on the body of the unfortunate man, John Gould, a farrier, residing at 59, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road, who expired on Tuesday night, at the hospital, from the effects of a violent assault made on him by Thomas Elton, a carman in the employ of Mr. Myers, a contractor for the high-level sewer, on Friday, the 21st ult. Police-constable William Frost, 451 A, who took Elton into custody, deposed that he (Elton) denied the assault at first, but afterwards admitted it, and said that he was sorry for what he had done. The coroner thought it very strange that a man who had, according to the evidence, thrust a stick into another man's eye, should only be charged with a common assault. He supposed, if bail had been offered that it would at once have been accepted, and the accused would probably have escaped from the consequences of such a violent and, unhappily, fatal attack. He hoped the police would be more careful how they recorded such charges in future. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Thomas Elton, and the coroner at once made out the warrant.

THE LATE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—At the conclusion of the inquest in this melancholy case, the jury returned a verdict that "Mary Mobbs committed the wilful murder of her child, Louisa Mobbs, and also took her own life whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

**CHOKING AFTER LENGTHENED STARVATION.**—A few days since Mr. G. S. Brent held an inquest in the board-room of Clerkenwell Workhouse, on the body of Frances Dynam, aged forty-three, late of 16, Northampton-road, who choked herself in her desire for food, after a lengthened period of abstinence. A lodger in the same house deposed to the distressed condition of deceased, and her general want of food. On the 25th ult., about twelve o'clock, deceased came to her and said she was starving. She had had nothing to eat since an early hour on the previous day. Witness immediately cut her a plateful of meat, and was about to get her some bread, when the deceased eagerly seized the plate of meat, and, running from the room, said she had bread below. In a minute or so afterwards witness heard a peculiar noise, as though deceased was retching, when she called out, "Are you ill?" but receiving no answer, she went down stairs, and found her apparently in convulsions. Assistance was procured, and a doctor sent for, but, before his arrival, the deceased died.—Verdict, "Accidental suffocation."

**REVERSE OF FORTUNE.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, last at the Black Horse Tavern, Kingsland-road, on the body of William Davis, aged sixty-nine, who expired on the 25th ult. from the effects of long-continued privation. Policeman 99 N said: I found deceased lying on the pavement in Murray-street, Hoxton, hardly able to speak. I gathered from him that he had no friends or home, and that he was utterly destitute. He said he had been, twelve years ago, the owner of 200 cows, and kept an extensive establishment in Lamb's Conduit-street, but that, through losses, he had not even bread to eat. I made inquiries since, and I find that for ten weeks he had no home, but had subsisted on money given him by tradesmen who knew him formerly. I conveyed him to Shorelitch Union-house. Dr. Clarke said that deceased was brought into the house in an unconscious state, and, though everything was done for his relief, he never rallied. The immediate cause of death was an effusion on the brain, evidently caused by the unfortunate man's falling on the flags. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

**FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE AT MARE'S SHIP-BUILDING YARD, MILLWALL.**—An inquest has been held at the London Hospital, touching the death of John Lepine, aged twenty-six, of No. 16, Hawkins-terrace, Limehouse. It appeared that the deceased, and a number of other men, were engaged in moving an iron turn-table at Mare's iron ship-building yard, Millwall, by the aid of planks and rollers, when one of the heavy planks broke, and crushed the poor fellow underneath it. He was immediately removed to the hospital, and everything done that medical skill and science could suggest; but he gradually sank and died under the frightful injury he received. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

ANOTHER CASE OF INFANTICIDE AT THE EAST-END.—On Monday morning, a police-constable of the H division discovered the body of a full-grown male child in a piece of waste ground in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, known as "the ruins." The corpse was tied up in a dirty piece of white cloth, and the constable immediately took it to the Whitechapel Union-workhouse. The body was in a shocking state of decomposition, and Dr. Edmunds, the divisional surgeon of police, at once pronounced that the child had been born alive.

**ALARMING FIRE IN THE CITY-ROAD.**—On Sunday morning last, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the East-road, City-road. The parish engine and the brigade went to work, and being aided by a plentiful supply of water the flames were confined to the building in which they commenced, but the building and contents were all but destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Fortunately the sufferer was insured in the Kent Mutual Fire Office.—A fire also took place in the premises, No. 6, Porter-street, Newport-market, which was not extinguished until considerable damage was done. The sufferer unfortunately was not insured.



## THE GREAT EASTERN ACCIDENT AT MILFORD HAVEN.

In page 327 of our last week's paper we gave an account of a fearful accident, attended with loss of life, forming another chapter to the long list of misfortunes attached to this vessel. Through the kindness of a local artist, who forwarded us a sketch, we are this week enabled to present our readers with an engraving of the scene. (See page 345.)

## THE MARYLEBONE MURDER.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Henry Quail, dealer, aged twenty-two, was charged with the wilful murder of John Winnett, a master butcher, by stabbing him with a large knife in the (deceased's) own shop, in South-street, Marylebone. The jury returned a verdict of "Manlaughter." Sentence deferred.

## THE MURDER IN WHITECHAPPEL.—AFFICTING SCENE IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Wednesday last, at the above court, Patrick Devereaux, a sailor, aged nineteen, but who looked much younger, was found guilty of the murder of James Gardner, by stabbing him in the stomach with

The usual proclamation enjoining silence having been read, the prisoner was asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He suddenly mounted himself on the dock, and, crying most bitterly and in a hoarse manner, in a clear and apparently truthful style told the following story: He said that he was fatherless and motherless, and he hoped most sincerely that the judge would deal with him with mercy. He said that when his ship came to Gravesend, upon the Friday, the man Gardner came on board and pressed him to go and stay at his house; that after some persuasion he did so; that on the Wednesday he went and took his pay, and that Gardner told him that it would not be safe for him to keep the money, as he would get himself surrounded by thieves and have it stolen from him; and that, therefore, he gave him his money, and his clothes were at Gardner's house. When they spoke about a settlement, Gardner said that he had paid 18s. 6d. for a pair of boots and some mending for him, and he also made a charge against him for the latter, which he (the prisoner) had himself paid the day before; that he tried to get him to give him his box with his clothes, but that he would not; that some of his shipmates were there, and Gardner abused him, and struck him, and he was shut in the room. They were drinking and playing at cards, and he could not get the deceased to give him up his things. He then went out of the house, and spoke to a police-constable, who told him he must go before a magistrate. He again went back, and wanted to get his things, as he was going to Cork the following morning, and he then followed him to the public-house, and there he was again refused, and the deceased struck him. From that time he did not recollect what occurred until he found some girls holding him, and he was given into the custody of the police. He concluded by leaning nearly half-way out of the dock, and with his hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, he begged most earnestly for mercy.

Mr. Baron Martin having assumed the black cap proceeded to pass sentence and was so deeply affected that he several times paused to overcome his emotion, his tears flowing freely all the time. He said it was not in his power to give him mercy; all that was left him was, to pass the sentence of death, but that the jury had very properly recommended him to mercy, and that recommendation should be immediately forwarded to the Crown, from whom alone he could hope for a remission of his sentence. He (the learned judge) hoped that recommendation would have the desired effect. With regard to the verdict of the jury, they had no alternative but to return the one which they did. Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form.

The prisoner, at the conclusion, was borne in an almost fainting state out of the dock by the gaolers, and such a painful scene has scarcely ever been seen in a court of justice. From the earnestness with which he told his story it fixed a breathless attention, and there was scarcely a person in the court who was not sobbing, some most audibly. Another circumstance which tended to increase the intensity of feeling was that the whole of this scene passed whilst the dock was full of prisoners, who had just been brought up for a fresh arraignment, and they seemed perfectly terror-stricken at what was passing around them.

## THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT ALDERSHOT.

On Monday last, at Winchester, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, John Nicholas, aged 32, a private of the 3rd Battalion of the Military Train, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously shooting at Henry Leslie Kennedy, with intent to kill and murder him, at Aldershot, on the 7th of November last. The prisoner was a dark-skinned and determined-looking man, but of intellectual appearance. The facts connected with this murderous attempt have been already published, and will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. It arose from a quarrel with the prosecutor after an amateur dramatic performance got up in October last in the camp theatre at Aldershot, in which the prisoner was originally engaged to perform. The evidence went fully to substantiate the murderous intent of the prisoner. In his defence, the latter said he had been drinking on the day in question, but that he had no intention of injuring Kennedy, but went to him solely to know the rights of the quarrel between them. The judge carefully summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a few moments' consideration, found the prisoner guilty of shooting with intent to murder, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

## MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.

At the Oxford Assizes on Tuesday John Hall, 33, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of Stephen Moulder, gamekeeper to Lord Dillon, on the 20th of December last. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." The case occupied from nine o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening, and ended in the conviction of the prisoner, who was recommended to mercy. The facts of the case were these:—On the night of the 19th of December last Moulder and Curtis, two gamekeepers of Lord Dillon, were watching a covey, and about one o'clock in the morning they observed two men crossing one of the rides. They followed them, and, when within ten or eleven yards of them, Hall, the prisoner, turned round and deliberately fired at the keeper, and killed Moulder. The judge put on the black cap, and, in passing sentence of death, said he cordially concurred in the verdict, and could not see how the jury could have arrived at any other conclusion.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.**—The General Committee of Elections have appointed the following members to serve as chairmen of election committees for the present session:—Mr. H. A. Paine, Mr. E. C. Egerton, Mr. T. W. Evans, Mr. J. M. Gaskell, Mr. Meredith, and Hon. Mr. Somerville.

**A POETICAL TRIBUTE.**—The *Court Journal* states that the Poet Laureate has on hand an ode to be produced at the opening of the Great Exhibition this year, and in which he will commemorate most of the public virtues of the late Prince Consort, in terms quite in harmony with his poem lately published as a preface in the new edition of the "Hymns of the Kings," and embodying several of those lines.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

## ADELPHI.

On Saturday night last a very large and distinguished audience filled the Adelphi Theatre to witness the first representation (in England) of an entirely new and original drama, in five acts, called "The Life of an Actress," founded on incidents familiar to the actress history, and depicting the romantic scenes of theatrical life. Mr. Boucicault is the author. The piece opens then in the rooms of one Julia (Mrs. Billington), whose surname is not given, but who appears to be a leading actress at Drury Lane, at that time "starving" in the provinces, and holding a lever of young gentlemen admirers. Among these are a *romantic Maltravers* (Mr. Lacey), an immense swell, *Hon. S. Doodle* (Mr. Sefton), and a warm-hearted enthusiastic young officer, *Lord Arthur Shafter* (Mr. Billington). While they are talking, the servant announces old *Grimaldi* (Mr. Boucicault), a half-starved old foreigner, who plays the "genial utility" characters at the theatre, and who has come to ask the "star actress" to play for his benefit. The lady scornfully refuses, and, hearing the voice of some larger-girl singing ballads outside, bids the old man take her to sing for his benefit. Here the gentleman interposes, the larger-girl *Violet* (Mrs. Boucicault) is led into the room, and is recognised—by *Maltravers*, as a girl to whom he had offered insult and been repulsed—by *Arthur*, as one to whom he had given aid, and in whom he had felt an interest. The girl sings at their bidding, her talent is appreciated by old *Grimaldi*, who takes her to his lodging in a humble neighbourhood, to teach her the histrionic profession. The second act shows us the girl as old *Grimaldi's* pupil, about to make her *debut* on the stage, and deeply loved by two men—one the low comedian *Wopsley* (Mr. Toole), who loves her, and wants to marry her; the other an old friend, *Lord Arthur*, whose intentions are strictly dishonourable. But after a scene, very cleverly written, between him and old *Grimaldi*, the leading yields, promises to leave the place for a time, and finally to return and marry *Violet*. He is, however, got hold of by *Maltravers*, who obtaining from him a note requesting to see *Violet* immediately, and for the last time, tricks the girl—on the very night of her *debut*, and a few minutes after she had achieved a splendid success—into a postchaise, and bears her off to an old mansion-house some twenty miles off. Here, having been drugged, she would seem entirely at this villain's mercy, but she is rescued by the timely arrival of old *Grimaldi* and *Arthur*. Here, one would think, the piece ended, but there is a whole act of anti-climax, merely to show how *Lord Arthur's* mother, a Sir Charles Grandison in petticoats, is made to receive an actress for her daughter-in-law by the discovery that old *Grimaldi* is in reality the proscribed *Duke of St. Elean*, with whom she had in early life been in love, and who even now always carries her portrait round his neck, and takes an opportune moment of producing it. The first three acts went merrily, and audited loud applause; but the verdict of the audience at the end of the piece was by no means unanimous.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—ONE SHILLING DAY.—MONDAY.**—Admissions on payment, 523; ditto by season tickets, 358; total, 881.

MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY is engaged for two years at the Princess's Theatre.

The building of the New Theatre in Washington is now going on very rapidly, and is expected to open with Mr. Forrest.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON concluded a second week at Bryan Hall, Chicago. He was well patronised, having crowded houses every night.

MR. JNO. DEWE is attracting an overflowing house every evening at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. "The Groves of Barney" and "The Rose of Killarney" are underlined.

MUSEUM OF PATENTS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Number of visitors for the week ending March 1, 3,790. Total number since the opening of the museum, free daily (May 12, 1858), 488,265.

MR. AND MRS. BARNES WILLIAMS's engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, was prolonged for six nights, and they played to overflowing houses.

MRS. ADA PLUNKETT, having obtained a decree of divorce on 6th February 1862, from Mr. Henry Gratton Plunkett, has resumed her profession at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston. She appeared as *Lady Gay Sparker*, in "London Assurance."

MR. YOUNG, of the Surrey Music Hall, Sheffield, has been proceeded against for performing stage plays. The information was dismissed on the ground that the "occupancy of Mr. Young had not been proved."

At the recent fire at St. James's Hall, Buffalo, Mrs. Matt Peel's Campbell Minstrels, who have been playing there, suffered very severely, losing all their properties incidental to the performances, as well as a valuable violin belonging to Dick Arnold, and a number of brass instruments, the property of other members of the troupe.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—During the week ending March 1, 1862, the visitors have been as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, open from ten a.m. to ten p.m., 12,441; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, students' days (admission to the public 6d.), open from ten a.m. till five p.m., 1,252. Total, 13,693. From the opening of the museum, 2,522,718.

MRS. WOOLIDGE (mother of the late Mrs. Honey), for many years an actress of acknowledged talent, expired on Saturday, the 22d. ult., after a severe attack of paralysis. She was born 12th July 1798, and made her first public appearance in 1814. During her professional career she performed with all the leading actors of the period, including Edmund Kean, Charles Young, Charles Matthews, &c.

CHARLES DILLON has lately been having hard luck in California. He played one night at Sacramento, and then the flood came and drowned him out. Thence he went to the American, San Francisco, coming in at the close of an unsuccessful season, and making no money. He then tried it at Stockton, and had played one night when the second flood came and again drowned him out. If this thing continues, Dillon will make up his mind that California, if not the whole Union, is a "great country."—*Ev.*

The *Journal de l'Obé* states that the performance of M. About's *Gaietés* at Compiègne, last week, gave rise to a scene such as had never been witnessed in that usually quiet town. As soon as the curtain rose, part of the audience in the boxes began to hiss most vehemently, but the occupants in the pit, taking the other side, applauded with equal ardour, and threw oranges, potatoes, and even stones at the malcontents. The intervention of some gendarmes, however, at last restored order, and the piece was played to the end without further disturbance.

**THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A programme of arrangements has been issued, in which some interesting particulars are given as to the arched roof which is to be thrown over the great orchestra, and of which an engraved view is given, together with sections, drawn to the same scale, of various roofs of music-halls, cathedrals, and other places for great musical performances. In this comparative view, the vast extent of the clear roof over the Handel orchestra is very apparent. This orchestra, says the programme, is 216 feet wide, or double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's, or nearly equal to that of the great dome of the 1862 Exhibition building and Exeter Hall combined; while it is nearly as deep front to back as Exeter Hall is long. Of the construction itself it is said:—"The sides of the orchestra are sixty feet high, or nearly the same as the Birmingham Town Hall, one of the very best buildings for music in this country. Wooden cross-tie girders being carried across for the form of an arch, rising about forty feet in a clear span of 216 feet, the underside will be filled in with tie-bracings, lined with well-seasoned match-boarding, bound closely together by ingenious appliances, until the whole surface becomes as hard and as resonant as a drum-head."

## SPORTING

## RACING FIXTURES FOR MARCH.

Liverpool Spring.... 11 | Coventry..... 17 | Shrewsbury Spring 27  
Doncaster..... 11 | Warwick Spring..... 18 | Edinburgh Spring... 29

## STEEPLE CHASING FOR MARCH.

Wharfedale, Otley.... 19 | Isle of Wight..... 27  
Warwick..... 11 | Shrewsbury..... 28  
Barnet..... 14 | Grand Military..... 21  
Coventry..... 17 | Birmingham..... 25 | Rugby..... 31

CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 agst Mr. Hawkesley's Zodiack; 25 to 1 agst Mr. R. C. Naylor's Agst; 25 to 1 agst Major H. Johnstone's Weasel; 25 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hadj Stavros; 31 to 1 agst Mr. Greville's Victrix; 35 to 1 agst Mr. Saxon's Brown Duchess; 50 to 1 agst Mr. W. F. Anson's Caller Out; 35 to 1 agst Mr. Cartwright's Fairwater.

METROPOLITAN STAKES.—100 to 6 agst M. Reiser's Panique; 100 to 6 agst Mr. A. Michel's Chantrel.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—100 to 30 agst Sir R. Bulkeley's Old Calabar; 7 to 1 agst Mr. S. Hawke's The Marquis; 10 to 1 agst Baron Rothschild's Windgrave; 100 to 5 agst Colonel Towneley's Hubert.

THE DERBY.—9 to 1 agst Sir R. Bulkeley's Old Calabar; 17 to 1 agst Mr. S. Hawke's The Marquis; 25 to 1 agst Lord Derby's Malek; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Caterer; 34 to 1 agst Colonel Towneley's Hubert; 31 to 1 agst Lord Fitzwilliam's Vanguard; 50 to 1 agst Mr. Cookson's Cellarius; 3,000 to 35 agst Mr. Newland's Ellangowan.

## RACE BETWEEN DEERFOOT AND LANG.

At Hackney Wick, on Monday, according to announcement, these pedestrians met to run their six-mile race, for £50 a-side, when there could not have been less than from 2,000 to 3,000 assembled.

The race was taken by Deerfoot, who headed his opponent some three or four yards. The fine points of Lang's racing capabilities were now displayed in a marked manner, for notwithstanding the Indian was putting on the high pressure in a most surprising style, he could not prevent his opponent closing. As the men came round the bend of the course in the second lap Lang was found at most not more than a yard in the rear of his man. The Indian on entering the straight made one of his powerful spurts and tried to break from his opponent, but in this was not successful, for Lang as they neared the goal, succeeded in coming to the front, and now took up the running at a terrific pace, the speed of both men as they had got well in their stride being increased in an unmistakable manner.

During the performance of the three following laps Lang held the lead, being some four or five yards in advance, but in the sixth round Deerfoot, as they went along the back, tried to close. He made a slashing spurt, and so altered their relative positions that on coming down the straight he was all but breast to breast. Immediately they had passed the entrance gate for the commencement of the seventh lap the Englishman shot ahead, and on the finish of the mile (4 minutes 52 seconds) was leading by four yards.

In the first lap of the second mile (eighth) Deerfoot, in a well executed spurt, in coming down the straight came to the front, although immediately afterwards their positions were once again reversed, the provincial coming to the fore.

On the termination of the second mile (10 min. 3 sec.) Lang was leading by some two or three yards. The third mile was brilliantly contested; and on the completion of this distance (15 min. 20 sec.) Lang headed his man about four yards. In the 22nd lap (this being the commencement of the fourth mile) the Indian challenged his man for the lead. Inch by inch, foot by foot, Deerfoot closed, and after a highly exciting display of speed, the competitors, in the 23rd lap, in passing the goal, were all but shoulder to shoulder. In the succeeding round Deerfoot was leading by three yards, although he soon had again to resign the front place.

On the finish of the fourth mile (20 minutes 39 seconds) Deerfoot was about three yards in the rear, a proof of the manner in which the match thus far had been contested. During the performance of the fifth mile the struggle was maintained in the same exciting and telling style, the Indian, in the 35th lap, again coming to the front, and on the finish of this portion of the distance (25 minutes 59 seconds) was leading by some two or three yards. The sixth and last mile had now been commenced, and Lang, who had displayed unmistakable symptoms of distress, after racing gamely with his opponent to nearly the finish of the 38th lap, pulled up and resigned, dead beat. Deerfoot had now to run the remaining three laps by himself, and finished the six miles in 31 minutes 16 seconds.

**RACE BETWEEN E. MILLS (OF BETHNAL-GREEN) AND ELLAR (OF OXFORD), FOR £50.**—The race between these pedestrians, to run four miles for the above stake, took place on Wednesday, at Oxford, an enclosed ground belonging to Mr. A. Smith being selected as the rendezvous, where a strong muster assembled to witness the struggle, which produced great interest in the City. Ellar has gained some local celebrity, and with the start of half a minute which Mills had to allow, it was imagined the provincial stood no bad chance of pulling through. Mills was the favourite, his backer, the well-known W. Price, offering tempting odds to the Oxford division. The men had to make the circuit of the course twenty-eight times, but the ground was by no means in good condition, being extremely heavy, and, as it were, "hung" to the competitors, so that it made the running hard and difficult. The officers and timekeepers having been appointed, the pedestrians came to the mark, when Ellar, on receiving the office to start, went away at a slashing pace, to make the most of the time allowed, and so remarkably well did the provincial pull foot, that he placed a formidable gap between himself and opponent. When the given time had expired, Mills was told to go in pursuit, when away went the champion, putting on "high pressure," and those who are conversant with the capabilities of Mills know what this means, and what this fine little runner is capable of achieving. From the moment he started, Mills gained upon his man in an unmistakable manner, and so improved his position that on the completion of the ninth lap (this being in the second mile) had succeeded in closing up the interval between them, and came to the front, although he did not maintain the lead long, for Ellar, in a fine spurt, again went to the fore. From the tenth to the finish of the fourteenth round there were repeated changes in the position of the men, although it was apparent to all Mills was doing his work in a much easier style than his opponent. From the fifteenth lap, this being in the third mile, the champion's superiority became manifest, for, as round followed round, he left his opponent more and more in the rear, Ellar being so dead beat and exhausted that he gave up on the finish of the twenty-third lap. Mills, who was not the least distressed, ran the remaining five laps with undiminished speed, and accomplished the four miles in 21 min. 30 sec.

## CRICKET.

**THE NEW ENGLAND ELEVEN.**—A club under the above title is now fully established. The club comprises the names of some very excellent cricketers, among whom are F. Cesar, G. Baker, J. Bromfield, R. Bush, G. Hearne, R. Armstrong, J. Hartfield, E. Pooley, B. Roberson, P. and G. Silcox, Martin, T. and J. Humphreys, Jupp, W. Adams, O. Coppinger, G. White, J. Southon, R. Irwin, &c. F. Cesar is the honorary secretary.

**MENTHEM GIFF.**—G. P. Fenwick, Esq., of Northumberland, has presented to the National Lifeboat Institution £250, to enable it to station a lifeboat at Robin Hood's Bay, on the Yorkshire coast. The benevolent donor expresses a hope that contributions may be raised locally to build a boat-house and a transporting carriage for the boat. Considering that Robin Hood's Bay is one of the most dangerous points on the coast, we trust that Yorkshire will not be backward in assisting the institution to complete forthwith this important lifeboat station.



## MEMORIALS OF PRINCE ALBERT.

On Wednesday week the General Committee again met, and Her Majesty nominated as her committee Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, Sir Charles Eastlake, and the Lord Mayor.

A resolution was then passed giving entire control over the funds to the committee above named.

Favourable answers have been received from the mayors of the under-mentioned towns who will support the Central Committee, or National Memorial:—Hull, Swansea, Rochester, Tewkesbury, Salisbury, High Wycombe, Chichester, Ashburton, Faversham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Evesham, Exeter, Wells, Morpeth, Wigan, Wakefield, Frimley, Peterborough, Taunton, Belfast, Chester, Richmond, Jedburgh, Walsall, Windsor, Lincoln, Wenlock, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Boston, Winchelsea, Dundee, Waterford, Rye, Plymouth, Sunderland, Norwich, Liverpool, Gloucester, Tynemouth, Belford, Thetford, Great Grimsby, Portsmouth, Colchester, Liskeard, Tavistock, Devizes, Preston, Marlborough, Nottingham, Lymington, Dover, Huntingdon, and Beaumaris.

Derby, Lancaster, Oxford, Swanage, Worcester, Newark, Dover, Knaresborough, Salford and Coventry, intend having local memorials. The Scottish National Memorial will be supported by various towns in Scotland; and of those Stirling, Berwick, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, have intimated this result to the Lord Mayor.

The Court of Common Council of London, have resolved to place at his Royal Highness either in the Council Chamber or in Aldhall.

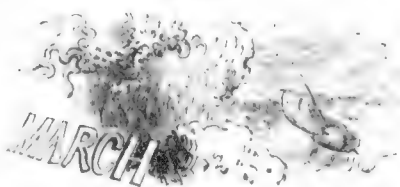
Cambridge it has been resolved to erect a statue, life-size, in conspicuous places: subscriptions to be limited to those who are members of the University.

And the inhabitants have resolved on a local memorial of an endowment fund in behalf of St. Thomas's.

Alm.

At Bath, it has been resolved to enlarge and otherwise improve the Bath United Chapel, as a memorial of the Prince.

At Exeter, Mr. R. S. Gard, M.P., has intimated to the Memorial Committee his readiness to present a most eligible and valuable site, on which to erect the proposed museum and school of art. Mr. Gard recently purchased it at a cost of £2,000. The gift is entirely gratuitous.



## GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE MONTH.

LET every possible effort be used to get the soil in a fit state for the reception of seeds, &c. The principal crop of onions, if not already sown, should be in the ground at once. Plant the main crop of broad beans, and put in a further sowing of Champion of England peas. Plant and sow asparagus. See that the ground is very rich, deep, and well pulverized. Keep up a supply of salading. Sow radishes, lettuce (Paris cos), &c., every fortnight. Look after slugs. Plant cabbages, autumn sown; cauliflower from frame, and protect if necessary. Sow Brussels sprouts, German greens, cabbage and cauliflower, savoy and leeks. Prick out the cauliflowers, if any, sown in February under glass. Let the planting of potatoes be commenced this month in drills. Keep up a succession of French beans, scarlet, rhubarb, and asparagus, if means for growing them are at command. See that the strawberry beds are cleaned and ready for summer. Keep fruit blossoms from injury by frost; cover whenever necessary. It will now be time to get grafting done. All pruning and nailing should be finished in February. Sow hardy annuals, and plant out those sown in autumn. See that the surface of herbaceous borders, American beds, &c., has a tidy appearance. Repot any plants in pots commencing growth, and in want of pot-

## THE HARTLEY COLLIERY FUND.

The Lord Mayor, shortly after taking his seat upon the bench on Thursday week, said he should like to say a few words with regard to the Hartley Colliery Fund. He had been waited upon that morning by Mr. Robert Jones, the Governor of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, accompanied by Mr. Smalley, the Secretary of that Society, and they brought him a cheque for the amount of a collection which had been going on among the Licensed Victuallers of the metropolis, and their customers, for the last three weeks. The amount of the cheque was £813 18s. 6d. There must have been a considerable amount of devotion to the cause in hand to have accumulated so large an amount in such small sums. It showed how people would devote themselves to charity, and he could not help making that acknowledgement of the benevolence which the public had shown on this occasion. He thought it right, however, to say that he thought that the fund for the assistance of the wives and orphans of those who lost their lives at the Hartley Colliery had arrived at such a state that it was hardly necessary for him to stimulate public charity any further. He had said something about it a few weeks ago, and at that time the money was flowing in at the rate of £1,300 daily; since that, the subscriptions had not ceased, but as much as £200 were received in a day. He had seen an advertisement in a newspaper, of the committee of which the Mayor of Newcastle was president, by which it appeared that as the amount already subscribed exceeds the necessity of the case, they proposed to create a fund to be applied to exigencies of a similar character which might occur in future in Northumberland or Durham. The amount received at the Mansion-house alone was within a trifle of £20,000, and that was the amount which was stated after due consideration, by persons who were competent to judge, as the probable amount that would be required to meet the exigencies of the case. The probability now was, that three times as much had already been contributed. He hoped that the public would now feel that enough had been done, but if subscriptions continued to be sent in, he would be happy to receive them for the purpose of devoting them in another direction—namely, the accident at Merthyr Tydvil, by which forty-eight lives were lost; and, should there be any more collections now going on which had been intended for the Hartley fund, he would feel much obliged



Yeovil has resolved to place a west window of stained glass in the parish church of St. John, as a memorial. The cost is estimated at £300.

At Leeds it has been resolved to erect a statue of the Prince in the Town-hall.

At Halifax it was decided to erect a bronze statue of the Prince, to be placed in some commanding situation in the town.

At Ipswich a Scholarship for Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School is proposed as a memorial.

At Leith the inhabitants have resolved to aid the metropolitan Scottish Memorial.

## DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN CANADA.

WE learn from a publication received by the last mail, and issued under the auspices of the Government, that the municipal authorities have, in reply to the circular sent out from the Bureau of Agriculture last December, stated that the following classes were required in their several districts:—Farm labourers, 4,535; female servants, 3,000; boys over fifteen, 2,000; girls ditto, 2,000; blacksmiths, 300; tinsmiths, 100; carpenters, 651; masons, 500; bricklayers, 200; tailors, 200; shoemakers, 513; and that practical farmers were in great demand. It is also stated that to those possessing small capital, over 7,000,000 of acres of Crown lands are to be sold in lots from 100 to 200 acres, at prices varying from 10d. to 4s. per acre.—*Canadian News.*

CHANGE-RINGING AT ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—Some improvements, it seems, have been made in the change-ringing at the parish church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The peal of twelve bells has been put in good ringing order, and all the bells made to strike true by a foreman from Messrs. Warner and Sons, and to the satisfaction of the parochial ringers and the Cumberland Society, who regard the ringing as now more easy and more merry, as well as more musically true. The hammer of the church clock, too, has been altered so as to strike downwards instead of upwards, thus giving greater force and clearness to the tone. The ringing-room itself has also been improved: boxes have been placed to the bells, and the place lit with gas, as well as the staircase and the bell-chamber.

## THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

WHAT reminiscences are recalled of boyhood's day in picturing to our minds the village church. Time nor distance can ever efface its associations. Perhaps a parent, or sister, or brother lay their tired last sleep 'neath the

"Spreading elm, which o'er the church-yard hangs;"

or memory lingers back to the laughing, careless time, where, as children we culled the wild flowerets from the grass-grown mound. The ivy-grown turret too, which its small-pointed spire, is well remembered in our boyhood; for the hoarse shriek of the owl has often startled us there; and times and oft we have whistled our way past, and with palpitating heart, gazed with wide-opened eyes into the close-matted ivy. Did we expect to see a ghost starting out from the dark corner of the porch? Aye, doubtless these thoughts have struck every one as his memory carries him back to the principal scene of his early youth. But no matter where,—there is, in a village church-yard, always an object of interest to be found; and in such an one as here given in our illustration, we could pass hours in reading the touching and simple epitaphs on many of those old grave-stones, or sauntering beneath the wide-spreading trees, gaze down on the grassy mounds o'er which we lightly tread. Perhaps some of these have planted over them some favourite flowers once cherished by the departed, and which are tenderly watched by the little sister or orphan. The quaint old wooden headings and their rude inscriptions, almost hidden by the long grass and weeds, or falling into decay, are objects, too, of interest. Perchance we may remember some of those whose memory they now aid to preserve; and we linger and still linger over happy or saddening thoughts which they may conjure up.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—The Postmaster-General has issued a list of 255 more post-office savings banks, which are to be established on the 10th inst.

if, when they were forwarded to him, he would be authorised to apply them for the relief of the sufferers by the accident at Merthyr Tydvil.

## HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE deaths in London, which had fallen since the end of January, again exhibited a decrease in the week that ended last Saturday, when they were 1,322. The mean temperature of the air was 4.4 deg. last week, but in the week that preceded it the mean had fallen as low as 37.4 deg.

The average number of deaths for the corresponding weeks in ten years, 1852-61, corrected for increase of population, is 1,397. Though the rate of mortality that prevailed last week was less, as compared with that which rules in many parts of England, it was not high relatively to that which the London registers have sometimes disclosed at this period of the year.

Scarlatina has not been so high as it was a few weeks ago, having declined to 61.

Small-pox was recorded only in 2 cases, measles in 12, croup in 21. There were 5 deaths from typhus in the sub-districts of St. Margaret, Westminster. Nine occurred in the London Fever Hospital. To bronchitis the deaths referred in the week were 151 (the corrected average 185), while to pneumonia there was less than half that number. Phthisis carried off 148 persons. There were 20 deaths from diphtheria. Four deaths from malignant diphtheria occurred in the sub-districts of Lewisham, of which three were in one family, that of an innkeeper at a place called Southend. The registrar adds that five deaths from diphtheria have occurred in the same family within a fortnight. A needlewoman, aged 27 years, died on the 28th ultimo at 14, Mint-street, Borough-road, from "privation." Certified by medical attendant. A child aged 5 months, died from an overdose of syrup of poppies. The two oldest persons whose deaths are returned are a man, aged 96 years, and a widow 98.

Last week the births of 965 boys and 940 girls, in all 1,905 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1,986.





MRS. BROGDEN.



AMY

## THE SHADOW OF WRONG.

A ROMANCE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MY GOLDEN SKELTON," "STORM-BEATEN," "A HEART STRUGGLE," ETC.

## CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

## THE SHADOW CLOSING IN.

The dame opened her eyes.

"Oh, yes; of course, doctor, if you wish it."

"Thank you."

The dame rose and walked slowly from the room with a puzzled expression of countenance. The doctor was a strange man, surely. She could not understand him.

The door closed, and the doctor was alone with his patient. He rose to his feet, his eyes still fixed upon the sleeper's face.

"Strange!" he muttered, "that years—twelve weary years, should pass in peace, and that now this girl should rise like the shadow of an old, old wrong to haunt me, to drag me to the earth when success seems but to wait upon my own decision."

He still gazed upon the sleeper's face with that low, steady gaze peculiar to him.

"But am I not mistaken?" he continued. "May not this be a simple resemblance, no more?"

His gaze became more intense.

"No, Emily could not err, there is danger threatening from that dark cloud far back in the past."

He paused, and appeared to be thinking earnestly of something associated with the past, for his eyes wore that gloomy expression of looking inward. Suddenly he again fixed his eyes upon the sleeper.

"My power is still potent—let me see. She herself will be my best informant. She is powerless to resist me."

His face assumed a hard, commanding expression. He passed his hands slowly through the air, just above the girl's face. Whilst he did so, he muttered some words in a low, firm voice. The sleeper stirred as if about to wake; the face became troubled as if with pain; the lips moved as if with an endeavour to speak. The doctor continued to pass his hands through the air, and to mutter some mysterious words.

Slowly the expression of pain faded from the sleeper's countenance, and a hectic flush illumined the cheeks. The lips ceased to move, and the form became still. The doctor bent over, and touching the eyelids lightly with his finger, breathed upon them, still muttering. Gently, and very quietly, the eyelids parted, and the eyes gazed straight into the doctor's face, with a dull, dreamy look. The breathing seemed to cease almost entirely; the stillness was profound; the light in the room weak and ghastly. The doctor spoke slowly, each word distinct and emphatic.

"Look back, look back—back into the past!"

The eyes turned from the doctor's face, and stared blankly into vacancy.

"Obey."

The words were quite audible, but the voice seemed to come from some one at the bottom of a well.

"Look back, far as the mind can carry you."

"I look."

"What see you?"

"Away, at the very limits of all memory, I see a black wall of cloud."

"Draw near."

"I see a little child at play, in the room of a house by the sea."

"A girl?"

"Yes."

"Yourself?"

"Yes. There is a tall lady in the room now."

"Well?"

"She is very beautiful, and seems very sad. She speaks, and it is with a strange accent."

"Can you hear what she says?"

"No."

"Go on."

There is a tall, dark man with her. He is speaking to her in a low voice. The lady seems to be troubled; she tries to leave the room. The man seizes her by the hand, and points to the sea. She weeps and falls upon his breast. A dark cloud seems to pass through the room, leaving some of its gloom behind."

"What follows?"

"The lady is dressed for walking; she is weeping. She takes the child in her arms and kisses it fondly. The child does not understand the meaning of the lady's tears, and begins to cry. The lady kisses it again and again. The dark man suddenly drags her away, and the black cloud passes through the room again."

"What next?"

"There is a tall man with a dark moustache; he is fondling the

child, and big tears are running down his cheeks. The child is on his knees, and is playing with the guard-chain of his watch. Some sorrow is pressing heavily upon him, and the child seems to be in some way connected with it. The room is almost quite dark now."

"Draw near again."

"There is a poorly-furnished garret, and an old man bent down with sorrow and age. The child is with him, and is listening in wonder to the strains of a fiddle, which he is playing. She is learning to call him 'Father.'"

"What else?"

"I can see no more. There is a heavy load on my heart, and I feel quite weary and exhausted. My temples throb violently, as if some one were compressing them in a vice."

"Enough!"

The doctor again passed his hand lightly through the air, and muttered, in a dull, commanding tone, "Sleep, sleep."

The eyes of the girl slowly closed, the hectic flush left her cheeks, and her breathing once more became soft and regular.

The doctor turned away from the bed and walked to the window. He drew the curtains aside and looked out into the night. There was a nervous twitching about his lips which told that he was deeply agitated.

The moon shone out with her liquid light, tinged the gloom with silvery brightness. Dr. Brogden looked up to the soft watcher of the night; he turned his face away, and looked vacantly into the shadows beyond.

"So the old sin is hunting me down," he muttered. "The wrong pursues me whithersoever I may fly. There is no escape. It follows me, day and night; the hand is stretched out to grasp me, and crush me. The shadow of the evil weighs upon my heart. There is no escape. My power, in which my heart exulted, over common earth seems helpless to save me. There is no escape!"

A deep shade fell upon his countenance as he spoke. He passed his hand through his hair, as if he would smoothe away the bitter thoughts which were rising in his mind.

"Nearer, nearer—daily, hourly, nearer it draws," he continued to mutter. "There is no escape!"

He turned from the window and walked to the bed again. He looked at the face of the sleeping girl, but this time the look was one of softness, almost pity.

"How like, how very like! it seems her image come again to blast me."

He gazed upon her long, and gradually his eyes resumed their fierce brightness. A sudden purpose seemed to stir him up.

"Yes; she must be taken out of the way of those who may do me harm."

Again he passed his hands lightly through the air, muttering to himself. The sleeper stirred. A little time, and her eyes opened. The doctor stood still. She rubbed her eyes with her hand, and appeared to be trying to recollect something, without succeeding. She looked blankly at the doctor; there was no expression of surprise, fear, or recognition. She looked at him almost as if she were still asleep. Then a ray of intelligence lit up her fine dark eyes. She was still very weak, and as she endeavoured to raise her head, she sank back on the pillow. The doctor bowed and smiled blandly.

"You must not exert yourself in any way at present, mademoiselle."

Amy made a strong effort and spoke.

"We have met before."

"I have had that honour."

"Where?"

"At Caverford, in the circus."

Amy remembered now; she also remembered the agitation of Peter, and the cause of their flight from the village. She shuddered, and shrank away from him. The doctor observed the shudder, and attributed it to the true cause—dislike for him. He turned from the bed and went to the table. From his pocket he took some phials, which he had brought with him. Taking a tumbler, half filled with water, which he found on the table, he dropped into it some of the liquid from one of the phials. He returned to the bed, from which Amy had watched his movements with painful anxiety.

"You are still very weak," he said; "take this, it will strengthen you."

Amy took the tumbler from his hand, but kept her eyes steadily fixed upon his face.

"What is it?" she asked.

"A simple draught, merely, to cool the blood and keep down fever."

"You are a doctor, then?"

"Yes, that is how I am here. Take the draught."

She raised the tumbler and drank off the contents, still watching the doctor's face.

He smiled softly as he took the empty tumbler from her hand. She appeared to regain much of her lost vigour immediately.

"You are better now?"

"Yes, much better."

She was still watching him keenly. He sat down.

"Give me your hand."

Slowly she extended her arm; he placed his fingers on her wrist, took out his watch, and calculated the beats of the pulse. He was evidently satisfied.

"In a very short time you will be quite well again."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes; and then—"

"Then what?"

"You must be very careful of yourself."

There was a long pause. Suddenly Amy said, "When you spoke to me in Caverford, you said that you had something important to inform me of."

"Yes."

"Is it still important?"

"Yes, but I cannot tell you now."

"Why?"

"It would agitate you too much."

"No, I can listen."

"I must not tell it you in your present state."

Her face darkened.

"Does it concern me alone?"

"No, there are others whom it will affect."

"Whom?"

"You will learn all in good time."

There was another pause. The doctor looked at his watch again.

"Now, listen," he said. "In three days hence you will be well—that is, well enough to undertake a journey. What I have to tell you will materially affect your future life; more than I can well express to you depends upon it. At the end of three days I will dispatch a messenger with a gig for you. If you will return with him to Caverford, I will tell you all."

Amy had not once removed her eyes from his face. When he had finished speaking, she said, "And you will not tell me this secret now?"

"It is impossible; you must have the proof of my words before you. Will you come, as I have asked?"

"I cannot."

"You must."

As the doctor uttered those two words, in a peremptory, half-subdued tone, his eyes, hitherto averted, now met those of Amy. A strange fire gleamed in the eyes of Dr. Brogden; for a moment Amy withstood his gaze; then her eyelids drooped, and her former weakness returned.

"You promise?" said the doctor.

"I do," replied the girl, in a low voice.

On the evening of the third day from this, you will find the man at the foot of the avenue, with the gig—you will be there?"

"I will."

"Enough! Now rest."

He raised his hands through the air several times. The eyes of the girl closed and she seemed to sleep.

"Good night," said he, softly.

"Good night," answered the girl.

The doctor opened the door and walked softly down-stairs. He found Dame Linley and Mary anxiously waiting for him. He satisfied them as to the state of their guest's health.

"She promises well?" inquired the dame, as she helped the doctor to some supper.

"Very well," replied Dr. Brogden. "A few days' rest will restore her completely."

The dame and her daughter were delighted. The doctor was somewhat silent, and, to the great astonishment of Mrs. Linley, suddenly declared his intention of returning to Caverford that night. The dame begged of him not to think of such a rash project, and, in the most good-natured way possible, said that she would not allow it. It was ridiculous; the idea of travelling thirty miles at such a time of night. It was not to be thought of. She painted the comforts of a nice cozy little bed-room, which she had prepared for him, and contrasting it with the long, dreary, cold road which he would have to travel. But all in vain. The doctor was decided, and calmly insisted upon immediately returning. Reluctantly was Dame Linley obliged to order Bob to saddle a horse for Dr. Brogden.

The horse was soon ready and waiting at the door. The doctor gave some instructions to the dame as to her treatment of Amy; she promised to attend to them, and the doctor took his leave of Mrs. Linley and her daughter. The dame was not half-pleased to find her offers of hospitality so decidedly rejected. But she laid it all to the account of the enormous number of patients that the doctor had to attend, and consoled herself by remarking that "they would soon make an end of him, sure as pudding was pudding."

Bob held the stirrup, and the doctor, slipping something into his hand, mounted the horse. Bob opened the gate, the doctor rode out, and, with a last "Good-bye," passed on into the night. He



drew a long breath, as he rode at a gallop down the moon-lit lane.

The stars shone down upon him as he rode, and the moon cast his shadow in giant form upon the ground. On, on, he rode—fast, fast, as if he were trying to ride down thought. On, on—but a dark shadow hung upon him. It closed around him; it opened again to let him pass on; then it followed faster, faster than he might ride, and closed again upon him, weighing upon his soul and crushing out hope. On, on, and the shadow still pursued, still hunted him—hunted him down. "There is no escape, no escape!" the horse's hoofs seemed to ring out, and the dark eyes of night seemed to glare upon him with a fiendish delight. On, on, and still the shadow followed; and "There is no escape—no escape!" echoed on all sides. On, on, with the shadow, which will never leave him. Still the strange words issued from the horse's hoofs—still the eyes mocked at him, and the leafless trees and hedges, with their ghostly coating of moonlight, gazed at him. And on he rode, trying hard to shut them all out from his mind.

Immediately upon the door of Amy's bed-room closing upon the doctor, the back curtains of the bed were drawn aside, and Peter stepped into the middle of the room. His thin, weakened face wore an expression of intense grief, as he listened to the retiring footsteps. He heard the door beneath close upon the doctor, then turning to the bed, he threw himself on his knees beside it, and hiding his face in the curtains, sobbed aloud.

"My poor child, my poor darling—lost! lost!"

A long, long time he lay thus, then drawing himself close up to the car of the girl, he whispered, in a tender voice, "Amy, Amy—do you sleep?"

"No," replied the girl, without opening her eyes.

"Do you know me, darling? Speak to me."

"Yes."

The old man listened, as if expecting her to say more.

"Amy, my child," he said at length; "why do you not speak to me?"

"I am weary; you wish to say something; speak, I am listening."

The old man raised his head and looked in her face with a sad, wondering expression.

"Amy, Amy darling!" he said, as he shook her arm gently; "you are not awake."

"You are mistaken, father; I know all that you say."

"Do you know that you have promised to place yourself in the power of a villain?"

"Whom do you mean?"

"That—that man—that doctor. Oh! Amy, my poor child! you do not know him for what he is. Why did you promise to see him?"

"I know not. I was powerless to refuse."

"Promise me, then, that you will not return to Caverford."

"I cannot promise you that. I am under some strange influence which compels me to obedience. I know that he—that man is gone; yet I feel as if he were still present, as if he were watching us, and knew all that we are saying. I know who you are. I know that you are my dear, dear father; but that man seems to have closed up the gates of my heart against you. I know that I still love you, but I cannot feel it. Pity me."

The old man's head dropped upon the pillow in utter despair.

The only being whom he had cherished, nursed, loved, lived for, was lost to him for ever. The world was very blank now, and life very dreary. He could not weep or sob; he could only feel an utter void in his bosom, and something catching at his breath and drawing it away.

Hopeless, quite hopeless, seemed the whole world; and the old man's cup of earthly bitterness seemed full. With a heart aching sorely, and his voice broken by gasps for breath, he called again—

"Amy, Amy love!"

"Yes, father."

"Are you better?"

"I am well, quite well; only a little weak."

"Why do you not open your eyes?"

"I cannot just now; some one seems to be holding the lids down. I am still powerless to act for myself. The influence of that man still holds me."

"Lost! lost!" murmured the old man, as he again buried his head in the pillow.

And the shadow darkened around these two: the one with his leaden sorrows weighing him down to the ground—the other with her numb senses lying unconscious of her guardian's pain. The shadow left in that room by the evil spirit of him who had so recently been there, gathered and thickened upon them. It drifted about the room and filled every corner; it wound itself round the forms of the old man and the young girl; it crept all over them, and stole into their hearts, filling their very souls with gloom. Dark, darker, till the shadow almost became a substance and was visible. Deep, deeper into their inner beings it sunk; close, closer it wound itself around them, and left them utterly helpless, hopeless.

"Hush! hush!" whispered a voice in Peter's ear, and a small hand was laid upon his shoulder.

He raised his head, and stared vacantly at the grotesque form of little Susy, who, breathless with anxiety and expectation, stood before him.

"The ugly bad hadn't killed her, has he?" she continued, making a motion with her thumb over her shoulder to signify some one outside.

Peter continued to stare at her without answering her question. Suddenly she observed his grief.

"What's the matter, grandfather? Do tell little Susy." And the child wound her arms lovingly round the old man's neck.

The floodgates of grief gave way, and the big soft tears chased each other down his weather-beaten cheeks.

"Don't cry, grandfather; don't, don't!" she exclaimed; "or I'll cry too."

And without knowing why, the poor child burst out into a great blubber.

"Hush! hush! Susy. You must not cry," murmured the old man. "There is nothing the matter."

"Theed why don't you laugh?"

"I—I am a—little sad, that's all; it isn't much—I shall be quite merry presently."

The child eyed him suspiciously, as if she were not sure whether to believe or disbelieve him. Something touched him on the shoulder; and, looking down, he saw the dog Toby trying by all sorts of dogs' arts to attract his attention. The old man held down his hand, and the dog silently licked it with his tongue.

Suddenly Susy ejaculated, as if she had at last made out the old man's sorrow, "Where's your fiddle, grandfather?"

"In the garret, child."

In a moment Susy was out of the room, and in a few moments she returned with the pet instrument. She placed it silently in his hand, and mechanically Peter took it from her, and began to screw up the strings into tune. Then he remembered Amy, and sat quite still without attempting to play. Susy waited for him to begin. She was squatted on the floor with her dog.

"Play sobethidg," she cried, seeing that he was not going to begin.

The old man looked at his fiddle, looked at his companions, then at the motionless form beside him on the bed. He shook his head sadly at the sight of the latter, and drawing the bow across the strings he commenced to play so very softly and so very sweetly, that it would have soothed any one into rest rather than have disturbed one from it. The man's big sorrow seemed to find vent in the music, and the sad sweet strains floated along the air. And as the melody rose and fell, all the old shadows seemed to sink away into the darkness, out of sight.

(To be continued in our next.)

## Literature.

*Days South: or an Englishman's Experience at the Seat of the American War.* By S. PHILLIPS DAY, Esq. Special Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. London: Hurst and Blackett.

This work consists of two handsomely got up volumes, illustrated with portraits of President Davis and General Beauregard, and embraces a large amount of political and military intelligence, strength, and condition of the Confederate army, land and river defences, personal adventure, biographical sketches of leading Southern statesmen and generals, the whole being interspersed with amusing anecdotes. These volumes are most opportune, and we have no doubt the valuable and reliable information therein contained will be highly acceptable to the general public.

*Cariboo, the Newly Discovered Gold Fields of British Columbia.* By a RETURNED DIGGER. London: Darton and Co.

A CHEAP and valuable little work to the intending emigrant, containing every particular of the country, route, cost of outfit, passage, &c. The author, the son of an English farmer, emigrated to Australia; lost his all there; then went to British Columbia, where he soon realised a fortune. He advises others "to go and do likewise."

*A Memoir of the Life and Writings of Thomas Day* (Author of "Sandford and Merton"). By JOHN BLACKMAN, Author of "Flowers and Fancies." London: J. B. Leno, Drury-lane.

This little work is written in a pleasing manner; is full of interest, and must be highly acceptable to every reader of that popular favourite, "Sandford and Merton." No one can read this memoir without being forcibly impressed that Thomas Day, in drawing the character of Mr. Barlow, drew largely upon himself. His whole life is a series of good actions and aims, notwithstanding his many eccentricities. Thomas Day, it appears, did not finish his well-known work as he intended. He was thrown from his pony and killed before his labours were completed. This little volume is a most suitable present as an accompaniment to "Sandford and Merton" itself.

*The Robber Lords of the Rhine.* An Historical Romance, adapted from the French of M. Victor Hugo. By EDWIN F. ROBERTS. (Lea's Sixpenny Library.)

MR. ROBERTS, as a spirited writer, is well known. The adaptation before us reflects credit on his talents. The plot is well constructed, and the incidents are not only interesting but exciting. To obtain such a well-written and stirring romance for sixpence is indeed a marvel of cheap literature.

### THE BEGGAR WOMAN OF LOCARNO.

(A COMPLETE STORY.)

At the foot of the Alps, near Locarno, was an old castle, belonging to a marquis, the ruins of which are still visible to the traveller, as he comes from St. Gothard—a castle with lofty and roomy apartments, high towers, and narrow windows. In one of these rooms, an old sick woman was deposited upon some straw, which had been shaken down for her by the housekeeper of the marquis, who had found her begging before the gate. The marquis, who was accustomed to go into this room on his return from hunting, to lay aside his gun, ordered the poor wretch to get up immediately out of her corner, and begone.

The creature arose, but slipping with her crutch upon the smooth floor, she fell, and injured her back so much, that it was with great difficulty she got up, and, moving across the room as she had been desired, groaning and crying sadly, sank down behind the chimney.

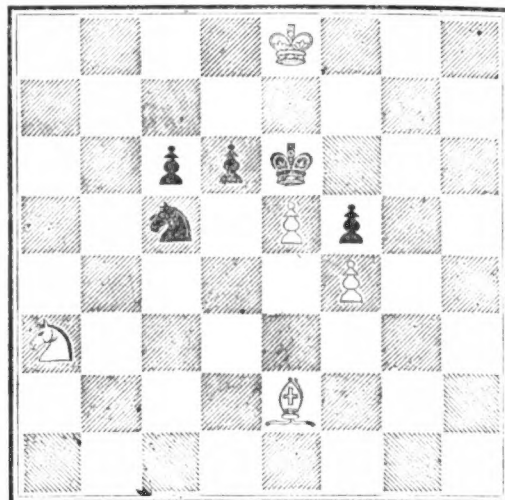
Several years afterwards, when the circumstances of the marquis had been much reduced by war and the failure of his crops, a Florentine gentleman visited the castle, with the intention of purchasing it, in consequence of the beauty of the situation. The marquis, who was very anxious to have the bargain concluded, gave his wife directions to lodge the stranger in the same upper room in which the old woman had died, it having, in the meantime, been very handsomely fitted up; but, to their consternation, in the middle of the night, the stranger entered their room, pale and agitated, protesting loudly that the chamber was haunted by some invisible being, for that he had heard something rise up in the corner, as if it had been lying among straw, move over the chamber with slow and tottering steps, and sink down, groaning and crying, near the chimney.

The marquis, terrified, though he scarcely knew why, endeavoured to put a fair face upon the matter, and to laugh off the fears of his visitor, telling him he would rise himself, and spend the rest of the night with him in his room; but the stranger begged that he would rather allow him to occupy a couch in the adjoining room; and as soon as morning broke, he saddled his horse, took his leave, and departed. This occurrence, which occasioned much notice, made so unpleasant an impression upon intending purchasers, that not another inquiry was made; and at last, even the servants in the house becoming possessed with the notion that there was something dreadful in the room, the marquis, with the view of setting the report to rest, determined to investigate the matter himself next night. Accordingly, in the twilight, he caused his bed to be brought to the apartment, and waited, without sleeping, the approach of midnight. But what was his consternation, when, on the stroke of midnight, he actually heard some inconceivable noise in the apartment, as if some person had risen up from among straw, which rustled beneath them, walked slowly over the floor, and sank, sighing and groaning, behind the chimney. When he came down the next morning, the marchesa asked him how the investigation had gone on; and he, after gazing about him with wondering glances, and bolting the door, told her the story of the chamber's being haunted was true. She was terrified out of her senses; but begged him, before making any public disclosure, once more to make the experiment coolly in her company. Accompanied by a trusty servant, they accordingly repeated their visit next night, and again heard, as the marquis had done before, the same ghostly and inconceivable noise; and nothing but the anxious wish to get rid of the castle, cost what it would, enabled them to suppress their terrors in presence of the servant, and to ascribe the sound to some accidental cause. On the evening of the third day, when both, determined to probe the matter to the bottom, were ascending with beating hearts the stairs leading to the stranger's apartment, it chanced that the house dog, who had been let loose from the chain, was lying directly before the door of the room; and, willing perhaps to have the company of any other living thing in the mysterious apartment, they took the dog into the room along with them. The husband and wife seated themselves on the couch—the marquis with his sword and pistols beside him; and while they endeavoured, the best way they could, to amuse themselves with conversation, the dog, cowering down on the floor at their feet, fell asleep. Again, with the stroke of midnight, the noise was renewed;—something, though what they could not discover, raised itself as if with crutches in the corner; the straw rustled as before. At the sound of the first footfall, the dog awoke, roused itself, pricked up its ears, and growling and barking as if some person were advancing towards him, retreated in the direction of the chimney. At this sight, the marchioness rushed out of the room, her hair standing on end; and while the marquis seized his sword, exclaiming, "Who is there?" and thrust like a madman in all directions, she hastily packed up a few articles of dress, and made the best of her

way towards the town. Scarcely, however, had she proceeded a few steps, when she discovered that the castle was on fire. The marquis had, in his distraction, overturned a lamp, and the fire was instantly in flames. Every effort was made to save the unhappy nobleman, but in vain: he perished in the utmost torture, and his bones, as the traveller may be aware, still lie where they were collected by the neighbouring peasants—in the corner of the apartment from which he had expelled the beggar woman of Locarno.

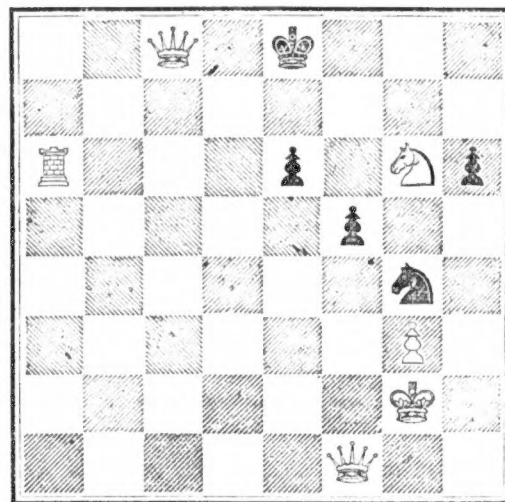
## CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 5.—By W. H. Black.



White.  
White to move, and checkmate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 6.—By ERCOLE DEL RIO Black.



White.  
White to move, and checkmate in four moves.

At the request of several subscribers we propose to republish several of the problems of the old masters.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1.

White.	Black.
1. R takes P (ch)	1. Q takes R
2. Kt to Q B 7 (ch)	2. K moves
3. Q to Q B 5 (ch)	Kt takes Q
4. B mates	

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2.

The key move is R to K 7, and checkmate follows easily in two moves.

The solution of Problem No. 3, shall appear in our next Number.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 4.

White.	Black.
1. P to Q 4	Black's moves are forced
2. B to Q 7	
3. B to Q B 6	
4. R (ch)	

RICHARD EVANS.—Neither of your solutions is correct. In Problem No. 1, Black can check with his R on K R 2, if White play 1 Kt to Q 6. In Problem No. 2, if White play R to K B 7 the Q should cover the check. Your Problem cannot be solved in five moves if Black checks with his R or plays B to Q 3—in fact, Black has a winning position.

Solution of Problems 1 and 2 by Godfrey, G. P., A. VOLSTEDT, J. WARD, G. VICARS, and A. J. W., C. E. RYGG (No. 1), L. MICHELLETTA (No. 1), STICHELHAUSEN (No. 2) correct.

A SOLDIER'S STRATAGEM.—The stratagems resorted to by the soldiers at Cairo, to smuggle liquor into their quarters, is often amusing. The other day a man started out with his coffee-pot for milk; on his return, an officer suspecting him of having whisked in his can, wished to examine it, and the man satisfied him by pouring out milk. At night there was a general drunk in that soldier's quarters, ending in a fight. It was at last discovered that the man had put a little milk into the spout of his can, sealing the inside with bread, and filling the can with whiskey.



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